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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TEN PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2 P.M. 1907.				
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	8284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7981		
24th "	PENINSULAR	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st " *	CALEDONIA	7958		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	8294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9608
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	ORIENTAL	8284	Victoria	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	OCEANA	6610		
16th "	PENINSULAR	8294	Mooltan	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.
Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
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BOMBAY, 26TH JULY, 1907.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct, "
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	16th Aug. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct, "

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Aug.
SILESIA	5159	G. Bergoglian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KOERNER	3591	A. Forsti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Pabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5600	P. Cragiletto	25th Aug.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 1st Aug.	8 a. m. (direct).
LHASA	2,171	Frid. 2nd Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on TUESDAY, 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerra, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIBSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th July.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	E. Cucchi	15th Aug. 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Sept. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	E. Cucchi	15th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Aug. 1907.
LEVANZO	5,000	C. Gravone	17th Sept. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolsito	17th Oct. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 390.

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Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY DIRECT.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Denbigh Hall	5,000	July 18	Agst. 21	....	Aug. 29
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	July 30	Agst. 8	Sep. 1
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Agst. 5	Agst. 12	" 21	" 14
*‡	City of Manchester	5,551	" 14	" 21	" 30	" 23
†	Merton Hall	4,327	" 22	" 29	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	..	....

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.
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BEFORE proposing for LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.
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Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,00C

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
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J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

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FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,088·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
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GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/13, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,50,000
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Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. "CHINA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and REQUESTED to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their goods landed at Nos. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per s. s. "BARBARIGO," of the Venetian S. N. Co., are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACPADYEN, will attend every morning to Survey Damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

L. FONDA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N.Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned GEORGE CLARIDGE, the owner till recently of the Caxton Printing Works, "English Mail" Newspaper, etc., who carried on the business of Printer, Publisher, etc, under the name of G. CLARIDGE & Co., has, on the 1st day of July, 1907, TRANSFERRED and made over all his said business, with all its assets and liabilities, to his TWO SONS, the undersigned GEORGE WILLIAM CLARIDGE, and ALBERT EDWARD CLARIDGE, who, from the said day, are carrying on the said business as heretofore, under the SAME NAME, etc., and will henceforth be solely entitled to recover all outstandings and pay all the liabilities of the said business.

GEORGE CLARIDGE,
GEORGE WILLIAM CLARIDGE,
ALBERT EDWARD CLARIDGE.

Dated Bombay, this 29th day of July, 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RATILAL GIRDHAR and PURIBAI, widow of WALJI MOWJI, have contracted to sell to our client GIRDHAR RAMJI the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Cavel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 23, and now under C. Ward No. 3886, and street No. 203, and bounded on the East by the Gully and beyond that there is the property of Joshi Khimji Jootha, on the North partly by the sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Premji Sunderji and Dayal Sunderji and now of Naran Sunderji, on the South by the public passage and on the West by the property of Bhat Janardhan Shambhat.

All persons having any claim thereto or interest in the said hereditaments and premises by way of inheritance, gift, sale, legacy, charge, claim, mortgage, lease or otherwise, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in Meadow Street No. 57, old Oriental Bank Building, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

HIRALAL AND THAKOREDAS,
Attorneys for the purchaser, GIRDHAR RAMJI.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KARIM NENSEY, has agreed TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property, by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the bungalow, messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, Narayen D bholkar Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9419 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 94, 96, New No. A—16,415, 16,417, Old Survey Nos. 9—29, 11—29, and New Survey Nos. 2—7,2.5 and 2—7225 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3,839, and Street No. 34, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by leasehold land belonging to Ali Mahomed Nensey being portion of plot No. 9, on or towards the South by property belonging to Awabai Petit being plot No. 13, on or towards the East by the land belonging to the said Dawood Fazal Perroo Mahomed, and on or towards the West by Narayen Dabholker Road and which said land and bungalow are at present in the occupation of the tenant of the said Karim Nensey.—Dated this 27th day of July 1907.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's attorneys.

POONA RACES.

7TH, 11TH, 14TH, 18TH, 21ST, 25TH, and 28TH, SEPTEMBER, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 30th July, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
POONA, 24TH JULY, 1907.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN 1907

SIXTY YEARS—Rs. 44,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 44 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November. 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment, and the balance 95 per cent. on or before 31st January 1908. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and if and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January 1908.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 13th August 1907 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of MADRAS, Punjaub Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary,
BOMBAY, 23RD JULY 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Of Like Passions. By Francis Bancroft.
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Blindman's Marriage. By Florence Warden. Paper only.
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150 doz.	Evening Caps ..... each Ans. 6 to	0 8
300 doz.	Cotton and Woolen Socks ..... per pair Ans. 4 to	0 12
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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, cupboards, cots, sofas, easy chairs, Milner's safes, pianos and English safe with Chubb's lock.

BY ORDER OF THE CONCERNED.

18 Cases provisions of "Gold Mohur" label each containing assorted tins of Salmon, Herrings-in sauce, flat Lobsters, smoked and tomato sardins, corned beef, Cambridge-sausage, flat Rabbits, Lunch tongues, apricots, pears, peaches, pine-apple chunks, asparagas, etc., good for Camp Club and home use, each case will be sold separately.

By order of the Receiver in Suit No. 602 of 1906, Jan Mahomed Osman versus Ebrahim Cassum, silk wearing apparels, copper pots and pans, German silver vessels, almira, cot, chairs, mattress, pillows, etc.

By order of the Post Master General, Bombay, contents of book packets and parcels remained uncleared in the Dead Letter Office, beyond the prescribed time consisting of gold ring, silver bangles, lines, brooch buttons, metal watches, defaced stamps, sample cuttings of cloth, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. James Rotchell, consisting of one double-seated brougham with Bay horse and harness.

By order of the Receiver in suit No. 419 of 1907, Karimbibi versus Lalbibi and others:—
1 carriage with horse.

At 3-0 p.m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 glass fronted double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF 101 CASKS COAL PITCH.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

By order and on account of the concerned—
Ex. s.s. "Clan Furquhar."
C. N—101 casks coal pitch.
N.B.—The above lot is to be sold in the condition it lies now at Mandvi, Cosgali Sattal—
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be cleared within two days from the sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bowen House, 2nd floor, opposite the Green's Mansion, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the very valuable and neat substantial artistic made dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, also few pieces by Robert and Breslauer, consisting of large dining-table, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, glass door, book-cases, suite of drawing-room, sofas and chairs, cabinets, teapoys, writing desk, marble top tables and teapoys, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of drawers, clothes presses, set of leather bound Encyclopædia Britannica, History of all Nations and other books, fancy table ornaments, majolica jardiniers, large size goonda cupboard, large size Chinaman wooden figure, Persian rugs, rich glassware, crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington, Reed and Barton and Walker and Hall, marble clock, Parian figures, Nepaul's maina and bulbul, Chubb's safe on stand, large size old blue China vases and jars, pictures richly carved sofas and chairs, electric fan, fish bowl, sweet toned cottage piano, cooking stove, perambulator, Rudge, Whitworth and Swift gents' bicycles, carpets, cooking utensils, 400 days' time-piece in glass dome, hanging table lamps, combination chest-of-drawers, large filter and ice-box, &c., &c., the property of G. R. Short, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of 12 uncleared Packages in Port Trustees' Ware Houseses, Prince's Dock.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5 and 6 Warehouse Lane, Prince's Dock, by order of the Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, the undermentioned uncleared packages, viz:—

S. A. S. D.—2 bales papers.
S. A. S. D.—3 bales papers.
R. B. 997-99—3 cases machinery parts.
J. C. W. 7756—1 bale glove goods.
6172-2082-83—2 cases twine.
Sedric, London.—1 case optical goods.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 29TH JULY, 1907

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable landed property at Nakhoda Moholla otherwise known as Nagdevi Street.

Messrs. BENNET & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from R. D. Setna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in High Court, Suit No. 404 of 1907, of the estate of the late Haji Ahmed Hajee Osman, the Mortgagee in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 12th February 1906 and made between Abdul Salam Hajee Adam and another of the one part and Hajee Ahmed Hajee Oosman Dawood of the other part and at the risk of the Mortgagors Abdul Salam Haji Adam and another, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 29th day of July, 1907, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), at the premises, the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditament and premises standing thereon situate and being at Nakhoda Moholla otherwise called or known by the name of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort in the Island and registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 173 5/9 Square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Nakhoda Moholla or Nagdevi Street aforesaid; on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage; on or towards the North by the property of Ahmed Mahomed; and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Syed Hoosein Miyan and now to Haji Beg Mahomed Ibrahim and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B. Ward No. 291 and Street Nos. 400-402.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Navsari Building, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. S. C. Majoo & Co., consisting of a large quantity of different kinds of toys, such as dress dolls, mechanical toys, all kind of games, tea sets, lace, wool, children swings, cricket sets, and a large number of English perambulators of different shapes, such as hammock boat, white wecker, convertable mail cart for two children, special large size tan coloured perambulators on large wheels, double spring wood body canopy perambulators with reversible hood, travelling folding mail cart with canopy, gig and horses with iron rubber wheels, safety rocking horses, large and small folding tricycles, large and small wooden engines, cart and horses, Plush and leather boxes, musical boxes, also all kinds of extra wheels and canopies, etc., etc., for perambulators, shop furniture consisting of sliding door cupboards, show cases, table chairs, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Immovable Property at Dhanjee Street.

Messrs. BENNET & Co., will, by order of the mortgagee Vithaldas Nensey, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Bejonji Byramjee Chokesy, and Cursetji Byramjee Choksey, under the power of sale reserved to him the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of March, 1906, sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 28th day or August, 1907, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), in the afternoon, upon the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement 70 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement of dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward No. 852, and Street No. 3, and which all premises are situate at Dhunjee street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Jinajee Abhai Rajee, on or towards the west by the said Dhunjee street, on or towards the north by the property of Borah, Abdul Karim, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 27TH JULY, 1907.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 91, Queen's Street, Glasgow, and [illegible] Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), the Materials for removal of the following building:—

The materials of building street No. 813, Case No. 12, Girgaum Road.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF THE TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF VACANT LANDS

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the right of temporary occupation of the vacant lands, Case Nos. 398, 398, Street Nos. 512-516, 75-77 and 2, 3, at Memonwada Road and Tandel Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction, from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 30 p. m. (Standard Time).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials for removal of building Street No. 12, Case No. 47, Doongri Street.

The materials for removal of building Street Nos. 5-7, 11-12, Case No. 145 and 149, Mandvi, Kolliwada.

The materials for removal of building Street Nos. 22-30, 2 4, Case No. 121, Esplanade Cross Lane.

The materials for removal of building Street Nos. 40-42, 6-25, 14-20, 14-38, 2-4, 6-12, 2, Case Nos. 159, 112, 113, 123, 129, 130, 127, Kolliwada Lane; No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, Janjikar Street.

The materials for removal of building Street No. 12-14, Case No. 184, Bhandari and Koli Street,

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 29TH JULY, 1907.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

OTP THE CHEAPEST Old PEG McTaggart WHISKY.
B Rs 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

WORTH A TRIAL.

THE SIMPLEX in theory and practice, complete course of SHORTHAND, with free INSTRUCTIONS throughout, Rs. 5-4. Prefection guaranteed.

T. S. W. The Simplex is certainly simple—may take the place of Pitman in India.

"THE EMPORIUM," a complete work of Reference and Study, embracing all the subjects of the FULL COURSE OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING, in two volumes, 1,300 pages Each, Rs. 8-8-0. Complete set, Rs. 15-8-0 only.

A guarantee furnished to refund the amount, if not satisfied. Write sharp to THE PRINCIPAL, "THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," BARODA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Mares broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 15. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market. Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Charges as agreed by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

A CHARMING AND BRIGHTLY WRITTEN STORY,
BY AN ABLE AND VERSATILE AUTHOR.

THE WOOING

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the crowning disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price **Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.**

POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD. Chemists, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July* 26.] [BOMBAY, *July* 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	83 5/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	95	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97 11/16	3/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	64 11/16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London	31 3/4	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 11/16	1/16	
Do. in New York	69	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	unchgd	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46 1/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since 25 Apl.	
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	3 5/8	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 5/8	1/8	

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 13th inst., arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 25th instant.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	...	£ 50,000
Gold to Bombay	...	£ 80,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Fair demand
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Dull.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	... 4,000 "
Mid-Americans	...7·16+05
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	... 10 13/16 unchanged.

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·79 −02	6·67 −02	6·56 −04	6·50 −04

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·48 −04	6·46 −05	6·46 −04	6·46 −06	6·47 −04

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	1,000
Do. do. last year	...	4,700
Exports to Great Britain	...	nil
Do. to Continent	...	mutilated
Spot Cotton—12·00—10		
Futures—Month of mutilated		Declined early owing to weather reports indicate beneficial rains and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.
Do. do. Dec.	11·83—10	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—2½ unchanged

	on 25th	on 26th
Futures—Month of August.	12·63+13	12·53—10
Do. do. October.	12·21+09	12·12—09

Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	9,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	mutilated
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	299,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	113,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Western C.I.F.—*d.* 4 7/8 Sellers. Months—July-Sept.

Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—*d.* 4 3/8 Sellers. Months—July-Sept.

Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—*d.* 4 3/8 Sellers. Months—July-Sept.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore, 54/, August-September—Hamburg —Done—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship Nominal.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

ARRIVALS :—"Singapore."

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skins sale closed today.

Fair demand.

Prime 1d. to 2d. higher.

Common—last sales rates.

Total sold 5,93,000.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 33,000	London	Oriental	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	38,400	do	do	C Rawji & Co
150 Bars Silver	3,92,172	do	do	Yokohama Bank
213 Bars Silver	10,15,304	do	do	Hongkong Bank
64 Bars Silver	1,26,187	do	do	Bank of Bombay
1 Box Sovs	37,500	do	do	Chartered Bank
134 Bars Silver	3,21,747	do	do	do
1 Bundle Rs.	1,000	Pasni	Bulimba	G Valabhadas
1 Bundle Rs.	700	Muscat	do	Mack Mackenzie & Co
18 Packages Sovs Gold Coins Rupees	70,905 $5,801 14,031	Jeddah	Mashtari	Sundry Natives
1 Bag Gold Coins	1,080	Marseilles	Oriental	B Castoorchand & Co. Supik V & P Docks
759 Bars Silver	.....	London	do	do
174 Boxes Mexican Dollars	.....	do	do	do
2 Parcel Silver	19	do	Persia	Hongkong Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [27TH JULY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ... 4 per cent. from 25th April.
Bank of Bengal ..... 3 per cent. „ 25th July.
Bank of Bombay..... 4 per cent. „ 4th July.
Bank of Madras ..... 4 per cent. „ 9th July.

Money :—

The Money Market is easy. Short deposits for two months can be placed at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened quiet at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1/32d. on demand and 1s. 4 1/4d. for 3 Months' Sight Credits. Being mail day there has been very little fresh business. It is still possible to get 1s. 4 1/32d. T. T. at one or two Banks but a very little buying would soon render the rate impracticable. Credits can be placed at 1s. 4 1/4d. 3 Months' Sight, with bills very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/4d. to 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—Francs		170 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		129 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	164
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150 1/4
Shanghai—20 days' sight	...	224

Government Paper :—

There has not been much doing in the Government Paper market to-day, but the feeling generally has been firmer. Early to-day ready Paper was quoted at 96 11/16 but in the course of the forenoon there were buyers at 96 3/4. The settlement rates also improved 1-16 and close as mentioned below. Calcutta quotations are advised as 96 3/4 ready and 96 11-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96·13
1st Settlement	...	„ 96·12
2nd Settlement	...	„ 96·9

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London advanced 1/8 at 31 3/4 for ready and 1/16 at 31 11-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York is up 1/4 at 69. Locally the market has been firmer. At opening ready bars were quoted at 82 3/16 ex-duty and close firm. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	82	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	82	3	0
Ditto 2nd „	80	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is practically closed as far as ready cotton is concerned owing to the inclement weather and heavy downpour of rain. We hear of business having been done in new Khangaum, Akola at Rs. 216/217 and new Fine M. G. Broach was enquired at Rs. 270, but there were no sellers under Rs. 272.

The Sutta Bazar is weak and rates are lowered by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	271	Ready.
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti	223	„
Fine „ Damangaum Pulgaon	215	„
Fine „ Khangaum Akola	203	„
Good Westerns	228/9	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	248	„

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 257/8	March 03
Fine „ „	272	„
„ „ Nagpur Kampti. „	235	Jany. 08
„ „ Damangaum Pool-gaum	226	„
„ „ Khangaum, Akola	217	„
„ „ Wardha Hinghan-ghat	238	„
„ „ Khandesh	209/10	„
„ „ Bengals	201	„
Fully Good M.G. Khandeish	200	„
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	183	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	Nil.

Future Delivery prices :—

July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 76 −03	6 64 −03	6 53 −03	6 47 −03	6 45 −03

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.
6 43 −03	6 43 −03	6 43 −03	6 45 −02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

There is no business passing and the tendency is easier.

Ready is quoted at...Rs. 7 11 0
Forward ... „ 8 5 0 September.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet and there is no demand.

Brown Cawnpore... ... Rs. 9 4 0
Yellow Guzerat... ... „ 10 4 0

Poppyseed :—

The market is easier and there is nothing doing. Rs. 10 2 0

Castorseed :—

Some business was put through, but the tone is easier.

Rs. 38 7 0

Cottonseed :—

The market is quiet with hardly any enquiry. Rs. 21 0 0

Mowraseed :—

The market is dull and declining owing to reports of good rains.

Rs. 6 4 0 R. T.

Wheat :—

The market is quiet but steady.

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 5 5 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	...	1,360
India	...	63
Indian Specie Bank	...	Rs. 5 Pre

Mills :—

Century	...	1,700
David	...	432 1/2
Empress	...	490
Howard and Bullough	...	572 1/2
Kohinoor	...	790
Maneckji Petit	...	3,330

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown and Co.	...	330
Badham Pile and Co.	...	125
Bombay Flour Mill	...	980
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,085

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	...	570
Amritsar-Patti	...	112
Tapti Valley	...	455

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday the 26th instant.—

Cotton	...	1,462 bales.
Wheat	...	1,281 cwts.
Linseed	...	744 „
Rapeseed	...	3,779 „
Gingellyseed	...	11 „
Poppyseed	...	135 „
Groundnuts	...	41 „
Castorseed	...	1,542 „
Rice	...	792 „
Myrabollams	...	Nil. „
Cottonseed	...	648 „
Mowraseed	...	7,980 „
Gram	...	1,687 „
Jeowar	...	923 „
Maize	...	Nil.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July* 27.] [BOMBAY, *July* 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 3/16		¼
3 do. Rentes	95	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97 3/4	1/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	64 11/16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London	31 13/16	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 13/16	1/8	
Do. in New York	69 1/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	unchgd	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·47	3/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since 25 Apl	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2½	1/4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 4 29/32d. unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	...Firm.
East Indian	...Quiet
Manchester	...Steady
Total Sales	...2,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500
Imports	... nil
Mid-Americans	...7·12—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10 13/16 unchgd

* Sales increased yesterday by 3,000.

Future Delivery Prices—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·78 −01	6·66 −01	6·54 −02	6·49 −01

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·46 −02	6·45 −01	6·44 −02	6·45 +01	6·46 −01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	1,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	5,800 „
Exports to Great Britain	...	4,000 „
Do. to Continent	...	1,000 „
Spot Cotton.—12·90—10		
Futures.—Month of July, 11·80		Declined owing to official weather reports considered favourable and to liquidation.
Do. do. Dec. 11·13		
+05		

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—12 3/4 unchanged.

Futures—Month of August	12·50—03	
Do. do. of October	12·09—03.	

Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

Cotton Stock in London	... 27,000 bales.
„ Total *Visible Supply*	...2,190,000 „
„ „ „ East Indian	200,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight	...13,340,000 „

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta	...	£ 80,000
Gold „	...	£ 10,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	43,000 bales
„	Sold on Speculation	1,000 „
„	Sold for Exportation	1,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	58,000 „
„	Actual Exports	10,000 „
„	Week's Imports	13,000 „
„	Stock	967,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	1,400 „
„	Sold on Speculation	nil
„	Sold for Exportation	700 „
„	Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,400 „
„	Actual Exports	300 „
„	Week's Imports	2,000 „
„	Stocks	40,000 „
Afloat	Americans	Mutilated.
„	Indians	Mutilated.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33| New Terms—August-September—London—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cownpore—54½ August-September—Hamburg —Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet but steady.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchanged

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4*s.* 10*d.*—Sellers.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras	...	1,095
Bangalore Bank	...	115
Commercial Bank	...	15
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	80

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk	...	60
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	...	100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	...	1,150
Carnatic	...	500
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving	...	135
Coral	...	135
Jamalamudugu Press	...	350
Tirupur Press	...	450
Tadpatri Press (Ord.) ...	...	650
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	100

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	...	*nom.*
Burmah Oil Coy.	...	60*r.*
Deccan Sugar and Abkari Ld.	...	*sellers.*
Do. do. 1913	...	900
Do. do. 1909	...	1,000
East India Distilleries (Ord.)	...	9*s.* 6*d.*
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. *cum interest*	...	£98
7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	18*s.* 9*d.*
Indian Aluminium Co., Ld	...	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb		90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ...	...	*sellers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	98
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Gua.	...	£ 107
Do. 4½ per cent. Gua	...	£ 101
Madras Electric Tramways	...	*nom.* £ 1
Do. 5 per cent. Sterling Deb.	...	£99½
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10*s.* paid.)		12*s.* 6*d.*
Massey and Co. (Ord.) ...	...	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	105
Mysore Manganese (Rs. 100 paid up)	...	240
(Rs. 25 paid)	...	60
Oakes and Co. (Ord.) ...	...	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	95
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. 1910	...	90
South Indian Railway Deb.	...	£ 124
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)	...	£ 101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 35 paid)	...	25
Shell Transport and Trading Company	...	48*s.*
Do. 5 per cent. Pref.	...	£ 9½
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	...	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum Pref.	...	105
United Coffee Growers	...	*sellers* 65
Vizianagram Minning	...	*buyers* 15*s.*

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations by Wire.

Anantapur Gold, 12*s.* 6*d.* paid	...	11*s.*
Balaghat, fully paid	...	13*s.* 3*d.*
Do. 10 o/o Pref., fully paid	...	25*s.* 7½*d.*
Champion Reef, fully paid	...	...8*s.* 6*d.*
Hosur Gold Mines (15*s.* 4*d.* paid)	...	1*s.* 10½*d.*
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...	...	27*s.* 6*d.*
Dharwar Reefs,* (fully paid)	...	17*s.* 6*d.*
Deccan Goldfield Development (5*s.* paid)	...	2*s.* 3*d.*
Goldfields of Mysore ...	...	1*s.*
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	...	...16*s.* 3*d.*
Glenrock (9*s.* 9*d.* paid) ...	...	4½*d.*
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	...	...32*s.* 6*d.*
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	...	...43*s.* 9*d.*
Indian Mines Syndicate (3*s.* 6*d.* paid)	...	3*d.*
Kempinkote (New) fully paid	...	6*d.*
Mysore Gold, fully paid ...	...	...£5-18-9
Mysore Reefs (Ord.) ...	...	3*d.*
Mysore West, (19*s.* paid) ...	...	3*d.*
Mysore Wynaad, (15*s.* paid)	...	3*d.*
Nundydroog, fully paid ...	...	25*r.*
Nanjungad, fully paid ...	...	Rs. 8 8
Ooregum, fully paid (Ord.)	...	5*s.* 6*d.*
Ooregum Pref., fully paid	...	11*s.* 3*d.*
Road Block, fully paid ...	...	3*d.*
Sangli (New, 18*s.* paid) ...	...	3*d.*
Topuldodi (Nizam) 15*s.* paid	...	8*s.* 9*d.*

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statement of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1907 and 1906 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
In July 1907				
Bengal	50,00,000	53,18,325	3,18,325	.....
In June 1907				
Bombay	6,00,00	2,01,000	.....	3,99,000
Total ..	56,00,000	55,19,325	.....	80,675

Sales of Bengal Opium and Three months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency	Estimate	Actual	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
To end of July 1907.				
Bengal	2,45,00,000	2,48,19,678	97,19,678	.....
To end of June 1907.				
Bombay	20,00,000	10,73,400	.....	9,26,600
Total ..	2,65,00,000	2,58,93,078	97,19,678	.....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PATTERSON—July 22 at Sherfield, Simla, the wife of J. Patterson Imperial Meteorologist, of a son.

ROSS.—July 9, at Lecholme, Cork, the wife of Captain H. Ross, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m., Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 2-8m., 2-33a.; Low water, 7-51m., 8-51a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 39 p.m.

Rugby Football, Cooperage.

Music at Green's, 7 to 8 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, July 30.—Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m. Harwood Association Football League Cooperage, 5-45 p. m., Rovers *vs.* Y. M. C. A. Music at Green's, 7 to 8 p.m. Sun rises. 6h. 11m., Sun sets, 7h. 15m., High water, 3-0m. 3-18a., Low water, 8-38m., 9-40a.

Wednesday, July 31.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m., Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Royal Artillery. Music at Green's 7 to 9 p m. Sun Rises, 6h 15m., Sun Sets, 7h. 15m. High water, 3 56 m., 4-5a. Low water, 9-30m. 10 32a.

Thursday, August 1.—Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p. m. Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Customs. Music at Green's 7 to 9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 7h. 15m., High water, 4 59m., 4-54a., Low water, 10-30m., 11-23a.

Friday, August 2.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Governor Telegraphs *vs.* Royal Scot's A. Team. Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 6-14m., 5-48a.; Low water, 11-54m.

Saturday, August 3.—Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Cricket Teams *vs.* Parsi Gymkhana and Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute respectively. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Rovers. Sun rises 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 7h. 14m. High water, 7-15m., 6-57a. Low water, 0-31m., 1-20a.

Sunday, August 3—10th Sunday after Trinity. Music at Green's 7 to 8-30 p. m. and 9 to 11 p. m.

BURNT TO DEATH.—On Thursday evening a little Parsi girl, daughter of one Framroze Behramji of Bomonji Lane, Fort, Bombay seized a lighted lamp that was placed on a fire place and set her clothes on fire. She was burnt all over her body and died on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. *Umfuli* via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on the 29th instant, instead of on the 28th instant as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m., on the 30th instant.

A. I. INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Committee was held in the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association on Saturday, when about a dozen members were present. Reporters of the Press were excluded from the meeting. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, who was to address a meeting to be held in Chikalwady, had not arrived in Bombay. Mr. Surandranath Banerjee was also absent; and the meeting was after transacting some formal business, adjourned *sine die*.

A PARSEE'S SUICIDE.—At the Morgue, Bombay, on Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest on the body of Dossabhoy Dadabhai Surti (66), a Parsi. For the past ten years the deceased had been in a deranged state of mind. On Friday he was missed from his house in Parel, and on an inquiry being made his body was found floating in the hot water tank of the Din-Petit Mills, A verdict of suicide, while in an insane state of mind, was recorded.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden, from 7 to 9 p.m. :—

March	Kaiser Friedrich ... Friedemanns
Overture	Le Chevalier Breton ... Hermann
Waltz	L'Estudiantine ... Waldteufels
Selection	The Girl from Kays ... Caryll
Intermezzo	Solour ... Lorraine
Gavotte	Ty Pense ... Bilenberg
Waltz	Lorely Rheinklange ... Strauss
Two-Step	The Squirrel Parade ... Crosby

HOUSE COLLAPSE.—The rear wall of a four-storeyed house in Frere Road, Bombay, suddenly collapsed on Saturday, owing to the heavy rain that fell that day. The house belonged to Mr. Rustomji N. Daruwalla and was tenanted by Parsis. Immediately after the occurrence the tenants left the house and fortunately no one was injured. On Friday, cracks were noticed in the walls of a four-storeyed house in Abdul Rehman Street The house belongs to the Improvement Trust and is tenanted. A warning has been given to the tenants by the police to vacate the premises.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discoverer of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot 95, Farringdon Road, London, England

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, have disposed of, in second appeal, a case instituted by one Shridar Atmaram Pujari, original plaintiff and appellant, against the original defendant and respondent, Govinda. Messrs. M. B. Choubal and Dandekar appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. S. S. Patkar. Plaintiff sued to recover possession of certain landed property from the defendant, and for a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant from obstructing plaintiff's enjoyment thereof. He alleged that the property had been let by him to Raghuji (defendant's father) for a year by rent note; on the expiry of the period defendant wrongfully took possession of the property. The defendant, on the other hand, contended that the property in suit did not belong to plaintiff, nor was it ever in plaintiff's possession and enjoyment. The land belongs to defendant absolutely. Plaintiff's father had formerly sued defendant's father Raguji. After the suit they both came to a compromise, by which the property were mortgaged to plaintiff's father. Plaintiff's father, thereupon, withdrew that suit. Defendant, therefore, contended that plaintiff cannot bring a suit in this form and that his claims were time-barred. The original suit was decided by the Joint Subordinate Judge of Nasik who dismissed the suit with all costs. In appeal, the District Judge of Nasik confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and he case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that the lower Appellate Court had dismissed the plaintiff's suit upon the ground of limitation, holding that the plaintiff has not been in possession within 12 years next preceding the suit, but that finding is clearly opposed to what the District Judge had also found, namely that Raghuji, through whom the plaintiff claims, was in possession of the land at least from 1886 to 1897. The plaintiff obtained his decree against Raghuji in 1898 and in execution of it obtained possession in 1897. A fresh cause of action accrued to the plaintiff so far as Raghuji was concerned, and therefore the plaintiff is entitled to the advantage of that possession so as to bring the suit within article 142 of the Limitation Act. Their Lordships, therefore, reversed the decree of the lower Appellate Court and remanded the case for rehearing upon the merits. Agreeing to the above view, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton observed that the difficulty in the case was that the District Judge had not clearly found that the defendant was in adverse possession for 12 years. He has found that Raghuji, the defendant's father, was in possession of the land at least up to the year 1897, and Raghuji's possession, assuming that it was adverse before that moment, was interrupted by the symbolical possession obtained by the plaintiff in execution. That being so, His Lordship thinks that the case has been erroneously decided on a preliminary point.

His Lordship said that the decree must be reversed and the case remanded, the whole case remaining open to discussion and decision.

TRANSFER OF A DECREE.

Alleged Fraud and Collusion.

In the High Court, his Lordship, the Hon'ble the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Russell, disposed of an appeal presented by one Vasudev, original defendant, against the original plaintiff and respondent, Pandurag. Mr. Nilakant Atmaram appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar for the respondent. Plaintiff sued for a declaration that the transfer of a decree obtained against him by the defendant was collusive and fraudulent. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Karwar, who awarded the plaintiff's claim. In appeal, the District Judge of Kanara confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court and the case coming on for hearing his Lordship observed that this suit was filed by Pandurang against two defendants, Vasudev and Intru, to have it declared that the transfer of a decree which was obtained by Intru against the present plaintiff, in a particular suit, was collusive and without consideration. It appears that on the 18th February 1901, plaintiff got a decree against Intru and on the very same date Intru transferred the decree to Vasudev, the first defendant. In a *darkhast*

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

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LORD LAMINGTON'S FAREWELL.

LORD LAMINGTON delivered a well thought out and carefully prepared speech on Friday night at the Byculla Club. In it his Excellency made no reference to the subjects of provincial policy, but confined his remarks, for the most part, to those affecting the capital city. He alluded to the schemes he has strongly favoured for the reclamation of portions of Back Bay, schemes which are likely still for some time to come to lie in the lap of the future. He then expressed his views on the subject of the Justices' Election and the candidature of officials. As his Excellency observed the bitterness which was aroused has disappeared, and no more striking evidence of the fact could be desired than that afforded by the ultimate unanimity of the Corporation on the question of the Health Department reorganisation. But if we search for the cause of the disappearance of the bitterness will it be found in the actual burying of the hatchet, or in the absence of members, who, if they had not themselves proved obstructionists, might have provoked some of their colleagues to anger and ill-deeds and so have rendered a compromise impracticable? The explanation may perhaps be found in the appointment of a remarkably tactful Municipal Commissioner, and the election of a strong President, or both. We shall probably see within the next few months. Meantime it is satisfactory that Lord Lamington made a clear statement as to his feeling on the subject and though, of course, his Excellency's views cannot bind his successor or his colleagues hereafter, they will remain on record and be produced when occasion arises by the advocates of the absolute purity of election, It was never denied that officers of Government were perfectly within their rights in standing. But we may quote Lord Lamington's further remarks on the question in full that they may not be misunderstood or forgotten :—"Apart from the old historic connection of officials with Municipal Government in Bombay, the main ground of their eligibility was the desire to give encouragement to gentlemen of this country, to whom the principle was foreign, to come forward and take part in election contests. It cannot, perhaps, be said that European gentlemen belonging to the unofficial classes are yet sufficiently anxious to take their proper share in the administration of this City, though I am aware of the difficulties in the way of busy men doing so. But it may be hoped that with self-government firmly established, gentlemen of all communities will no longer be backward in seeking the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. It seems to me, therefore, that it will be no longer necessary, and as a general principle, it might be inexpedient, that executive Government officials of high standing, whose duties bring them into daily contact with their fellow-citizens, should offer themselves for election, save in most exceptional circumstances; for by doing so they expose themselves to the risk of party criticism and misunderstanding, and that is surely undesirable." That very pregnant passage explains the reason that officials were originally permitted to seek the suffrages of the electorate and why they must eventually cease to do so. It may be the new Government will take a more decided view for or against, but of one thing, we think, we may be assured, that actions on the part of municipal electioneers, calculated to provoke ill-feeling, will be sternly discouraged and suppressed.

As to the question of the ever-changing headquarters, Lord Lamington's remarks took the form of a reply to our observations of a week ago. And we cannot say that his Excellency made a very strong defence. To his list of centres he might have added Aden, Karachi, and Sukkur to counterbalance Ahmedabad, Mahableshwar, and Pelgaum. The fact that Mahableshwar is within nine or ten hours of Bombay is no justification of the long sojourn of Government in the hills. Government should be within ten minutes—not ten hours—of the chief centre of its territory. In case of emergency ten hours is as long as ten days. And ten hours from when? From any hour of the day! Except by the night train and the luck of a car, Mahableshwar is practically two days' journey from Bombay and we doubt if business which should be dealt with and disposed of in the course of twenty-four hours in Bombay is ever put through *via* Mahableshwar in anything less than a week or ten days. Lord Lamington contrasted the life and leisure of his Secretaries and of professional and business men of Bombay—but murmurs of dissent, good-humoured murmurs it is true—warned him that he had drifted into regions with which he had little acquaintance. And his Excellency smilingly let the matter drop, diverting attention to other subjects, less controversial. No doubt it is well that the Government should visit, at intervals, the outlying districts of the presidency "that the people should know their Governor to be one who desires to know and understand them and the conditions in which they work and live and not a vague personality remaining always aloof from them." But that argument does not apply to the double journey to the heights of Mahableshwar—whither vast hordes of clerks and puttawallahs must follow in the wake of the Governor, his Councillors and a half battalion of Secretaries and Under-Secretaries. We wonder how many hours above his Excellency's "eight or nine" these multitudes require to reach their destination, to unpack their goods and chattels and get to work. We should like to know the cost of the annual migrations from Bombay to Mahableshwar, Mahableshwar to Poona, Poona to Mahableshwar, Mahableshwar to Bombay, including a brief stay at Poona en route—all included in the itinerary between one Bombay season and another. And we should like to have a computation of the valuable time wasted on these unceasing pilgrimages to "the shrine of health." It would go far towards providing three months' privilege leave, if not furlough, for all the heads of departments and many of the tails concerned.

We are glad Lord Lamington took such a calm view of unrest. Undoubtedly more has been made of it than was necessary—except in a few isolated cases—but that the great masses of the population entertain inimical feelings to the British he did not believe. There is a section who desire, or pretend to desire, he continued, the subversion of British rule. It is difficult to see how, from a common-sense view, they can be surprised if steps are taken to check the preaching of any such doctrine or that any sympathy with them is possible. But as for those who recognise that the establishment of our rule must be maintained, it is not possible but easy to understand their feelings that some changes of administration might bring the latter into closer conformity with their views. "These" are questions to which, as we are aware, the Viceroy has given his attention. What I wish to emphasize is that there is not any desire to check reasonable Indian aspirations so long as Government can feel fairly assured that in giving expression to them the assent of the great mass, preponderating mass of inarticulate popular feeling is in accord with any changes made." It was well Lord Lamington reiterated these remarks for the benefit of the people, outside the room in which he was speaking. Probably it would have served a good purpose if he had added a few further words of warning, for his Excellency was doubtless aware that Bombay had been marked down as the scene of a campaign of agitation and as Mr. Logan told the Council, the other day, other parts of the presidency have already been visited by dangerous persons preaching sedition to the ryots. However, we are glad to know that prompt action will be taken and that Bombay will not be allowed to foster and encourage irresponsible extremists and that the conditions on which Lord Lamington congratulated the presidency are likely to remain unchanged. To the Corporation, on Saturday afternoon, he gave some excellent parting advice which, we trust, will be kept well in mind. He urged them to close with the Government on matters concerning which they had been at variance with the local Government, to push on with the several schemes for the improvement of the city for which they are responsible, and, with renewed expressions of regret, Lord Lamington bade the members farewell and thus fittingly closed his official connection with Bombay.

THE LATE SIR SPENCER WALPOLE. By the last mail comes the news of the death of Sir Spencer Walpole, and in him has passed away another of our historians. When Professor Pelham died last February, we had occasion to remark on the longevity of historians, and now Sir Spencer furnishes us with another instance. He was born in February, 1839, and was consequently a year or two short of seventy, a good age, though by no means so good as many other historians, as we showed, have attained. If we look to his family also, we shall find longevity hereditary in it. His grandfather died at 85, and his father at 92. His mother who was a daughter of Spencer Perceval, who was Prime Minister when he was shot in the lobby of the House of Commons by a madman in 1812, lived to be 84. His famous kinsman, Horace Walpole, the owner of Strawberry Hill and the well-known writer of letters, died at 80; whilst the father of the latter and most famous of the Walpole clan, the great Sir Robert, died exactly at the age of 69, at which Sir Spencer has just now passed away. His uncle, also General Sir Robert Walpole, who served in India during the Mutiny, died at the same age. His father Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole was a highly respected politician of mid-Victorian days who was twice in Lord Derby's Cabinet as Home Secretary in the fifties of the last century. He died only nine years ago, having been born so long ago as 1806. His younger son, the late Sir Spencer being the elder, is Sir Horatio Walpole who was since 1883 Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, an office which he has resigned only last March. Sir Henry Drummond Wolf, the well-known Diplomatist, it may be noted, is on his mother's side related to the Walpoles, as his father, the famous but eccentric Jewish Missionary, Rev. Joseph Wolf, married Lady Georgiana Walpole, a daughter of the second Lord Orford, which, it will be remembered, was the title conferred on his retirement from his unusual long Premiership, upon Sir Robert Walpole by George II.

Sir Spencer Walpole was a busy official all his life long, and retired only a few years ago from the last post he held, that of Secretary to the Post Office. He was only another instance of the attraction which St. Martins la Grand has for literary men. Anthony Trollope, as we all know, was at the Post Office in the last generation; and Mr. Buxton Forman in the present was a contemporary of Sir Spencer in the Post Office. We think the only other public office which had similar attractions for distinguished men of letters was the old India House of the East India Company which was served by such men as James and John Stuart Mill, Charles Lamb the novelist, Peacock and other authors of great note. Before he went to the Post Office, Sir Spencer was for eleven years, from 1882 to 1898, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man which Mr. Hall Caine has made so famous in literature. But Sir Spencer will be best remembered as an historian, for he found time during his busy official life to write historical works of great note. His minor works are many and useful, among them being two biographies, that of his maternal grandfather Spencer Perceval and of Lord John Russell, and two little treatises in the English Citizens Series on "Foreign Relations" and the "Electorate." His *magnum opus* is a history of England from 1815 till 1856 in five pretty volumes. This history be supplemented by two more volumes only last year, bringing the narrative ten or twelve years later. It was his intention to bring it down to 1880, but this is now frustrated by his death. His work in its latter part is really "a history of our own times" and is superior in most respects to the brilliant but flippant works of Mr. MacCarthy and Mr. Herbert Paul. He has certainly much better sense of the relative importance of events, and what is more of the dignity of history and historian alike. His history began to be published about the same time that the late Mr. Lecky began his history of England in the eighteenth century, and this proved injurious to his work in several ways. People naturally compared the two, a comparison which the authors had never intended and which certainly Sir Spencer never invited. The method of both was somewhat similar; the great social and industrial and economic facts which marked their respective centuries were prominently treated by both. But in style, and still more in philosophic grasp, Mr. Lecky was certainly superior.

ON SOME OPPROBRIOUS EPITHETS. In an altercation with a policeman at Bandora, a townsman called him a Hajam, or barber. The policeman's dignity was thereby offended, and his *prestige* lowered in the estimation of a subordinate, who happened to be within hearing of the offensive epithet. He went to a Court of law for redress, and the Court rehabilitated him in the eyes of the world by fining the accused for his unguarded utterance. This is really hard upon the hajams. The word, hajam, is one of those epithets which are frequently used in this country with the object of provocation, yet no one but a policeman has hitherto felt himself so wounded in his sensitive honour as to make a complaint before a public tribunal. In England a cab-driver will dub his competitor "gardener" and ask him when he learnt to drive? And in Scotland a stupid, awkward man is styled a "sweetie wife." And contempt is signified and intended. But the offended do not go to law. Why should the policeman who is styled a barber? After all, when we reflect upon the matter, we do not see where the offence comes in. The hajams are not only useful and indispensable members of society, but among the lower classes of natives, they still hold an honoured position as surgeons. For the letting of blood, the opening of boils, or even the drawing of a tooth, the hajam is still in requisition. But even without these adjuncts, serving to minister to the ailments of society, he, judged simply in his capacity as the wielder of the razor, does far more useful work than many a wielder of the pen. The barber may be regarded as the herald of civilization in the past, as he it was who, by shaving clean the chins of the Romans, distinguished them proudly from bearded barbarians. The barber's occupation being in every way useful and honourable, though, perhaps, humble, any dishonour or offence associated with the name is a gratuitous affront to the whole fraternity. He cannot, however, like the policeman, rush for relief into a court of law, because, where a whole class, is indicted, individuals belonging to that class can have no remedy at law. Thus it was that when Dickens pilloried Yorkshire schoolmasters under the name of the immortal Mr. Squeers, the masters were unable to obtain legal redress, supposing that Dickens had, in any way, vilified them, which, however, was not the case.

Another word of contumely among natives is dhobi or washerman, and if any one wants to make the offence more aggravating, he will call his opponent "a washerman's stone," which, according to Indian ideas, means the very acme of stupidity, apathy, and lifelessness. But the word which signifies shame and reproach all the world over, including India, is ass or donkey. You cannot exasperate a man more than by using one of these terms. Here, again, a very useful, hardy, much abused and much enduring animal is vilified without reason. There is as much sense and sagacity in the ass and the donkey as there is to be found in any other average animal. It was a donkey who carried R. L. Stevenson in his memorable journey through the Cevennes. He started with a deep prejudice against his dumb companion and ended by becoming its fast friend. It was only when he parted company, at the end of the journey, with his patient, faithful beast that the full sense of his bereavement came upon him, and he was not ashamed to yield to his emotion; and who is not aware of Sterne's traveller, who mourned his dead ass with overwhelming grief. He ruefully repudiated having used him unkindly, when he was alive. But now he recalled with anguish that "his faithful animal had eaten the same bread with him all the way, and was unto him as a friend;" and that when they had lost each other in the Pyrennes for three days, "the ass had sought him as much as he had sought the ass and they had scarcely either eaten or drunk till they had met." After this who will deny that the ass and his half brother are much maligned animals? But it is even so with the world which is apt to be hard upon the patient and the forbearing, and which, ignoring the utility of an occupation, despises its humbleness. Was Carlyle wrong in lamenting that the world is wo shipping the show and not the reality of things?

LORD LAMINGTON AND KARACHI. LORD LAMINGTON'S remarks on Sind have created much interest in Karachi As regards the reformed "Sadar Court" (the *Check* in nomenclature ishis Lordship's), it is all very well. but Karachi never seems to be able to keep its Judges more than a few months. In a single year no less than three have been removed to Bombay to the High Court, first Mr. Beaman, then Mr. Pratt and now Mr. A. E. Knight. It should be recognised at Head-quarters that such frequent changes are hardly fair to litigants and the Bar in Sind, which would be quite contented if given Judges of less brilliance whose services will not be required almost at once in another place. With regard to further Sind irrigation, some fear is felt locally lest the whole available funds should be appropriated for the proposed Sukkur dam, a work which must remain unproductive for several years. Egyptian cotton has come, of course, to stay unless it is displaced by Sea Island cotton with which some promising experiments are being made. His Lordship said nothing about the Port Trust, but Karachi still hoped that Mr. Barrow will not be forgetful of his attitude on this matter, and that when application is made to Government (as it will certainly be on the termination of Mr. Mule's Chairmanship) for a full-time Chairman, the reform will be allowed to go through.

His Excellency Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, Acting Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, and Captains Talbot and Ramsay, A. D. C.'s, left Bombay for Poona, on Saturday afternoon, from the Victoria Terminus station. Sir Steyning Edgerley and Major-General Richardson also proceeded to Poona the same afternoon.

A SALUTE of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery, at 4-30 p. m. on Saturday, to announce the assumption by the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.I., of the office of Governor of Bombay. On conclusion of the above salute, a salute of 15 guns was fired to announce the assumption by the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., of the office of Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. *Nera* from Bombay, arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 26th instant, at midnight.

LORD CHARLES FITZMAURICE, sailed on Saturday for England by the P. and O. Mail steamer "Persia."

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has re-nominated Mr. A. A. Apear for the vacancy on the Viceroy's Council.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Situation in Southern France.

SIR HARRY MACLEAN'S CAPTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 13.

THE bubble of a Franco-German *entente* which so many well-meaning but indiscreet people were lately striving to inflate has been well pricked by M. Pichon's recent speech in the French Chamber. M. Antoine Leroy Beaulieu in a recent article goes straight to the heart of the question and asks what is it that Germany really wants and why she wants it. He points out that a clear attitude on Germany's part regarding Morocco would go far to tranquillize French opinion, but adds that so long as the situation resulting from the Kaiser's visit to Tangier and the Algeciras Conference continues and exist, French distrust of Germany cannot disappear. That puts the case very neatly, very accurately. These attempts only evoke the memory of the rending of Alsace Lorraine from France and make the old wound bleed afresh. Moreover, the German authorities, not content with suppressing the teaching of French to the children of French-speaking inhabitants of parts of Lorraine, are reported to have placed a number of young Frenchmen working in German factories in the frontier districts in presence of that alternative of being naturalized as German subjects or expelled. The situation in Southern France has certainly become more tranquil although it is still very far from normal. This result, at Narbonne at least, is largely due to the decision of the Government to discharge the troops of the class of 1903, thereby entailing the depletion of the corps of occupation by about one-third of that effectives. Nearly 2,000 soldiers stationed at Narbonne, where their presence caused much irritation will thus be disbanded and their places are not to be filled. Similar measures are to be taken in other parts of the disaffected districts. Notwithstanding the more conciliatory dispcsition manifested within the past ten days, meetings of wine-growers held at Narbonne and Montpellier have resolved that the strike of municipal officials must be persisted in. Some Mayors who withdrew their resignations a few days ago have now decided to maintain them and other resignations are coming in. They have all decided to hold no communication with the Central Government until the departmental Councils meet which will be after the recess. The Committee of Argeliers has summoned a meeting for next Sunday to elect 20 departmental delegates who are to constitute a departmental committee, which in turn will be convoked by the Committee of Argeliers to form an inter-departmental assembly. That assembly will debate the question of the municipal and communal government and discuss the legal constitution of a general confederation of wine-growers. This scheme is of an entirely unconstitutional character and, if carried into effect, it would be the first step towards that federalism which it was believed the Revolution, with its ideal of national unity, had for ever rendered impossible. It would be equivalent to organising a real local government to take the place of the central administration. This action on the part of the wine-growers is intended as a rejoinder to the action of the Chamber in rejecting the Bill introduced and warmly advocated by the deputies from the Southern Departments making further important demands on account of the deep dissatisfaction, with which the measure already passed by the Chamber for the protection of the wine-growers, had been received. There is now bitter hostility to the Chamber in the South owing to its support of M. Clemenceau by good majorities on two occasions. The South passionately hoped for the Premier's defeat. Dr. Ferroul, Mayor of Narbonne, Marcellin Albert and three members of the Argeliers Committee still remain under arrest, the Government refusing all the petitions made to obtain their release on bail.

FRESH ACCIDENT IN THE FRENCH NAVY.

The public anxiety which was aroused at the time of the Jena disaster, following, as it did, accidents of more or less gravity to several other French war vessels, has been revived by fresh incidents of a similar kind. On the 6th instant a fire broke out on board the battleship *Hoche*, forming part of the division under the command of Admiral Germinet at Toulon, a division in which two similar accidents recently occurred. The *Hoche* was in a dry dock near that formerly occupied by the "Jena," at a point not far from the powder magazines. Prompt measures were taken and the fire was quenched before much damage was done. On the previous day the submersible "Rubis," which was being sunk in one of the docks at Cherbourg to test its watertight qualities was also damaged more or less seriously. The *Petite Republique* cannot believe that all these incidents are the result of pure accident, and says there is one thing which calls for explanation—namely, their repeated occurrence at Toulon. The *Temps* speaks in the same sense, specially emphasizing the evil of admitting convicts into the navy and the undermining of discipline through political influences. M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, has promptly adopted the suggestion of the *Temps* for the removal of undesirable elements from the navy. In a circular which he has addressed to the maritime Prefects he begins by frankly admitting the existence of the evil. "The reports of the naval authorities have," he says, "on different occasions called attention to the presence, on board the vessels of the fleet, of insubordinate men, whose evil disposition constituted not only the worst possible example for the crew, in whose presence they were often guilty of improper practices, but was in some instances a real danger for the security of the ship. The necessity of safeguarding the spirit of discipline and good conduct, which has hitherto always constituted the force and the value of the crews, renders it an imperative duty to take certain measures with regard to the whole class of men referred to." There is a general outcry for the expulsion of 'all the *apaches* (hooligans) from the French navy, but how to get at them all is not easy. Evil propaganda, teaching insubordination, anti-militarism, anti-patriotism is rife in both army and navy, and there are no signs that socialists or anarchists have at all slackened their anti-patriotic activity. The Chamber has approved the disciplinary measure taken against the battalion of the 17th Infantry Regiment which mutinied *en masse* at Agde and marched to Beziers. The men have been sent to Tunis and will not be discharged like the rest of the class of 1903 to which they belong. In the debate in the Chamber of the subject, the deputies from the Southern Departments strongly defended the action of the mutineers, the Government, replying to their arguments, observed that the mutineers had been dealt with in a very lenient manner. Had they been court-martialled their punishment would have been of the utmost military severity. M. Clemenceau declared that the mutiny of the 17th Regiment was the most heinous crime that had been committed in the army against the Fatherland since the foundation of the Republic. The Colonel of the 4th Infantry Regiment stationed at Auxerre has been put on the retired list for having issued an extraordinary general order calling upon his men never to fear to go beyond his orders or against them if their conscience told them that the service would profit thereby.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed M. Basly's bill making 8 hours the maximum day's labour in mines.

KAID MACLEAN STILL RAISULI'S PRISONER.

News reached Tangier on the 8th inst. that Raisuli had moved his captive Sir Harry Maclean, to another part of the mountains nearer Tangier as he did not feel sure of the attitude of the Khamas tribe with whom he is now sojourning and wished to escape any hostile action on their part. But intelligence received the following day shows that Raisuli did not carry out this intention owing to the attitude of the surrounding tribes. In fact, Raisuli's position at present may be regarded as extremely critical and it appears pretty certain that this time he has overshot the mark to an extent that will cost him dear. The mountain tribes in the Tangier district seem to take this view since the principal men of several of the more important of them have visited the Moorish commander at Tangier and have declared that they are prepared to assist the Maghzen in obtaining Kaid Maclean's release and that their tribes disapprove of Raisuli's treachery. Two of Sir Harry Maclean's servants have been able to visit the tomb of a Mohammedan Saint near Raisuli's camp where they offered a sheep and implored the protection of the principal shereefs and headmen of the neighbouring tribe who are interesting themselves on Kaid Maclean's behalf.

The immediate release of the captive can scarcely be yet expected, but success appears to attend the efforts of the authorities to isolate Raisuli. Up to the present the captive has been well treated and is able to communicate freely with the British Legation at Tangier. He is however very strictly guarded. Should harm come to him, Raisuli probably knows that his own career and life would come to a speedy and violent end. The Sultan expresses himself as much distressed at Kaid Maclean's capture and declares his earnest desire to obtain the captive's release as soon as possible. Steps are being taken accordingly. It is however, almost as impossible to trust the Sultan as to place confidence in Raisuli. The latter has often defeated his enemies and successfully passed through the most desperate straits that it would be unsafe to conclude that he has even now been driven to the last ditch whence there is no escape. Moreover the Sultan and he have frequently acted in collusion against the Powers and even against the Maghzen; an agreement between them is even now not impossible. A Paris paper reports that the Sultan contemplates heading an expedition himself into the mountains in order to crush the rebels and release Kaid Maclean. His Majesty is also said to intend visiting Tangier. Both these projects would be expensive to carry out and the Sultan's finances are unfortunately at the lowest possible ebb. Nor is the Sultan's so-called "army" (it is little better than a ruffianly rabble poorly armed, irregularly paid and badly provided in every respect) fit for such an undertaking. Neither would it have much stomach for a fight with Raisuli and the tribesmen.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In connection with the discussion which is now going on regarding the Elphinstone College located on the Esplanade Road, next to the Sassoon Institute, it may be of some interest to know how it was transferred from Byculla to the present building which was originally and especially built for the Government Press, then located in the old Secretariat. When the latter building was sold to Sir Dilor Jung the removal of the Press to somewhere else became an imparative necessity. It was about this time that the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir suggested that if the new Press building was made over to the Elphinstone College, the spacious building known formerly as the Hydraulic Press on the Custom House Road, would be placed at the disposal of Government for the accommodation of the Press. The Government closed with the bargain and this was how the Press got the Hydraulic Press and the College the Press building, the Victoria Jubilee Institute stepping into the old college building. The removal was, doubtless, a great blunder from an Educational point of view. The present building situated as it is on the high road to the City for the incessent passage of Motor Cars, motor cycles, Electric Cars with their ear-splitting "dign-dong" bells at the very door of the College, together with a continuous string of rolling carriages at all parts of the day and night, made the building a most unsuitable one for teaching or lecturing purposes. Besides it is also on the main road for all military or semi-military processions from or to the Apolle Bunder on the arrival and departure of all our Viceroys and Governor-Generals of India, and Governers etc. This locality has always been associated with excitement of some kind or other. Then again not far from the place is the famous sporting Readezvous of the City to add to the excitement. All this surely cannot be conducive to the welfare of the students of the college who require all the quietness, without any interruption to carry on their studies. An Institute of this kind should never have been placed in the very heart of an over-crowded city where there is so much excitement and interruption to interfere with studies. Any where in the suburbs of Bombay—out in the open, pure air would undoubtedly be a move in the right direction.—Yours &c.

OBSERVER.

BOMBAY BEHIND-HAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have recently visited several towns and seaside resorts on the South Coast of England and have been greatly struck with the up-to-date arrangements and conveniences provided by the local authorities for the public, and as an old resident of your city would like to bring to your notice one or two things which might well be copied and adopted by Bombay.

In the first place the chief road in the town where I am now staying is paved with *wood*. There is an enormous traffic all day long of motor cars, carriages, and wheeled traffic of all kinds, but Sir, mark you well there is no *dust*. Now with you especially since the advent of the Motor Car the dust nuisance has become intolerable and the city authorities would do well by the public to put down wood in all the big thoroughfares especially Rampart Row, Hornby Road, Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, and the Queen's Road. The taxpayers in these localities should demand this concession. So much for the dust nuisances. Now here the authorities take a pride in providing suitable means of recreation, such for instance as a Town Band, good promenades good electric lighting shelters and seats, to say nothing of retiring rooms for ladies and gentlemen. I ask you, Sir, can anything be more unhospitable than the lack of these things in Bombay? You have a Bandstand it is true but what about the Band you have at Back Bay one of the most beautiful promenades in the world but also what have the authorities done to utilize it for the people? Practically nothing.

I understand there is some new blood in the Corporation. Here is an opportunity for one anxious to be useful to display his quality and at the same time to earn the thanks of Europeans and Natives alike.—Your, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

St. Leonard on Sea, 9th July.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ninth (Secunderabad) Division Orders contain directions as to the procedure to be observed in the case of soldiers sent for treatment to the Pasteur Institute at Cooncoor. British soldiers will be sent to the Station Hospital, Wellington, and not to the Institute itself, where there is no accommodation for Europeans. Native soldiers will be accommodated in tents in the Cantonment Hospital compound. The Officer Commanding the Station Hospital will see that the patients are sent each day to the Pasteur Institute for treatment.

IT is stated in Australia that the Union Castle Line, which carries the Mails from the United Kingdom to South Africa, intends tendering for the Australian Mail contract. It is an extremely powerful combination and a tender from such a source would in all probability be welcomed in Australia.

THE Government of India have decided that the Government Solicitor should be represented at Simla while the Government are there for the summer. Accordingly, Mr. Bloomfield, of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., has arrived there, and stays till the end of the season. This, it is understood, will facilitate the disposal of the legal cases of the Secretariat.

THE Madras Board of Revenue in submitting to Government the Report on the expenditure incurred during 1906-1907 on minor irrigation works, of which the Revenue Department was in charge, says :—"The total allotments sanctioned for the year amounted to Rs. 8,63,199; of this amount, Rs. 7,64,723 or 88·6 per cent. were expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 98,476 at the end of the year. Compared with the amount expended during the previous year, the expenditure in the year under review, was not satisfactory."

THE story of a tragedy in a Hindu household in Calcutta gives an insight into the marriage customs of the Bengalis. A Bengali student, aged 16, was reprimanded by his father for neglecting his studies, and in a fit of dejection committed suicide by swallowing a large quantity of opium. The boy was very much married, having two wives, while his father is said to have a child-wife aged 12

THE PROGRAMME OF PARLIAMENT.

TWENTY-NINE DAYS FOR FORTY-THREE BILLS.

Optimism Extraordinary.

SEVERE CRITICISM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 26.

In the House of Commons, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman made a statement regarding the remaining business of the Session.

He said that the Government hoped to pass forty-three Bills, including the Transvaal Loan Bill and the Council of India Bill.

The latter was short and concise. It could hardly be passed at this period of the Session, however, if there were much opposition.

He thought that Parliament might be prorogued on 24th August if the House worked expeditiously.

Mr. Balfour ridiculed the Premier's expectations.

He instanced the Transvaal Loan Bill as demanding full discussion.

He charged Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman with waste of time earlier in the Session, resulting in the present muddle.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

Attitude of the Powers.

JAPANISATION TO BE COMPLETED.

DEPUTATION'S MISSION USELESS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

A telegram to the *Koelnische Zeitung* from Berlin says that the Korean Deputation to the Hague is labouring under a delusion, if it counts on the support of America, Germany, and France. None of them thinks of becoming the protector of the ex-Emperor.

All that the Foreign States can and must demand of Japan is the maintenance of Commercial Treaties.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Seoul telegraphs that the Marquis Ito's plan involves the disbandment of the Korean army, substituting for it an equal numbers of Japanese.

The Marquis Ito, in an interview with the Associated Press, said the New Convention dispelled the idea of gradually annexing Korea which was unnecessary.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Question of Contraband.

UNFORTUNATE FRICTION.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Hague Conference has debated the British proposal for the abolition of Contraband, which is opposed by France, Russia, the United States, and Germany, who urged the framing of a list of Contraband Articles.

Lord Reay expressed surprise at the attitude of the United States. He quoted American State documents showing that the United States had formerly urged the abolition of Contraband.

Lord Reay declared it was impossible to divide contraband into absolute and relative.

General Porter, replying to Lord Reay, said that he preferred the modern policy of President Roosevelt to the ancient out of date policy quoted by Lord Reay.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Effect of British Withdrawal.

LONDON, JULY 27.

At the meeting of the International Sugar Committee in Brussels, the President said that, if the contracting parties took into consideration the British proposal to withdraw from the Sugar Convention, it would be indispensable to stipulate for fresh guarantees.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Sugar Committee will submit, for the approval of the Governments who are parties to the Sugar Convention, a compromise arrangement enabling Great Britain to remain a member of the Convention though declining to penalise bounty-fed sugars.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Troops Attack Raisuli.

HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Sultan's force has arrived at the borders of the Khmass country.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Imperial troops in Morocco attacked the Pretender's position at Marchica and were repulsed with heavy loss.

SIR. H. McCALLUM.

Date of Departure Fixed.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Sir H. McCallum sails for Colombo in the *Victoria* on August 8th.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 26

Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 130 runs.

The South Africans beat Durham by an innings and 29 runs.

Sussex beat Somerset by 9 wickets

LONDON, JULY 27.

Kent beat Leicester by 21 runs.

Notts beat Middlesex by 13 runs.

Gloucester beat Northampton by an innings and 24 runs.

Lancashire beat Warwickshire by seven wickets.

Surrey beat Hampshire by five wickets.

THE KING AND THE COLONIES.

Value of Home Education.

RELIANCE ON THE MOTHER-LAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 27.

King Edward, in opening the University College School at Hampstead, emphasized the importance of teaching sound morality and the encouragement of high ideals which exercised such an enormous influence in the promotion of character.

It was very gratifying, he said, that our great Colonies recognized the excellence of our schools and sent their children home to be educated.

"I am convinced," said His Majesty, "that the reliance they place on the mother-country will not be vain in this or any other particular."

UNITED STATES.

Dispute between Authorities.

Question of Railways.

TEST FOR CALIFORNIA.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The serious conflict in North Carolina, arising from the Governor's refusal to accept the ruling of the Federal Court, declaring that the State Railway Rate Law is unconstitutional, reached a climax to-day.

The President of the Southern Railway was arrested by the State authorities and immediately released by order of the Federal Court.

The most intense interest is taken in the dispute in the United States, and specially in Kansas and in the Western States, where the recent Federal encroachments, for which President Roosevelt is blamed, are bitterly resented as interfering with business.

The case is also interesting in connection with the situation in California.

SPANISH BALLOON ACCIDENT.

The Fourth Recent Accident.

LONDON, JULY 27.

A Spanish balloon with Military Engineers has been blown out to sea and has disappeared.

This is the fourth accident of the kind that has occurred in Europe within a few weeks.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The missing Spanish balloonists have been picked up northward of the Balearic Isles.

THE HOME FLEET.

Groundless Fears.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Home Fleet is visiting Bournemouth.

Rear-Admiral Finnis, speaking at a civic luncheon denounced the newspaper attacks on the Home Fleet, of which the officers were proud. There was, he declared, no better fleet in the navy. They, as officers, backed up the Admiralty.

DESTROYERS IN COLLISION.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Destroyers *Waveney* and *Rother* have been badly damaged in a night collision off Beachy Head while participating in the mobilization of the Home Fleet.

NEW "DREADNOUGHT" LAUNCHED.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The *Bellerophon*, an improved battleship of the *Dreadnought* type, has been launched at Portsmouth.

EMPLOYMENT AND THE ARMY.

Lessons to be Learned from Switzerland.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

LONDON, JULY 27.

A representative Committee of Enquiry, including many Labour members of Parliament, goes to Switzerland in September to study the working of the Military system in relation to employment and industrial conditions.

CHINESE ON THE RAND.

"Slaves" Resent Repatriation.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Chinese labourers at a number of Mines on the Rand have petitioned against repatriation, pointing out that their contracts entitle them to renewal.

PEKING-PARIS RACE.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Prince Borghese has arrived at Moscow.

LATER.

Prince Borghese has arrived at Vladimir and proceeded to Moscow.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of 13th instant arrived at Brindisi, on the evening of the 25th idem.

The *Financial Times* comments thus on the Report of the Indian Glenrock (Wynaad) Company, Ltd., particulars of which will we found in another column :—"Dame Fortune still proves a fickle jade under the courtship of the Indian Glenrock Company. After roving about the globe for over twenty years sowing its wild oats, it returned to its first love in the Wynaad a few years back with the view of once more trying to woo her. All its efforts so far have been unavailing, although shareholders up till quite recently have been buoyed up with the idea that success was on the point of being achieved as the result of some wonderful assays of gold that had been taken on the property. Alas, however, like all the other bright visions of wealth dangled before the shareholders, they have not materialised."

COCANADA RIOT CASES.

Trial of Third Batch Closed.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED IN FALSE STATEMENT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 27.

In the Cocanada riot case, the trial of the third batch of the accused has closed.

The Magistrate, Mr. W. G. Macfarland, discharged the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th accused for want of evidence.

The defence of the first accused in the first batch opened yesterday. His witnesses spoke to having seen or to have been with him elsewhere during the hour of disturbance, while the Public Prosecutor has elicited from most of the witnesses, in cross-examination, that they were more or less interested in the first accused either by ties of friendship or relationship.

Mr. G. Krishna Rao, Sub-Magistrate of Cocanada, delivered Judgment in the riot case of the four witnesses in the riot case who were prosecuted for making false statements to the Police Investigating Officer under circumstances already reported.

In the course of his Judgment, the Sub-Magistrate discovered that if the deposition before the Head Assistant Magistrate was to be believed it must be believed in full and not partly. The qualified admission of the accused that he knew nothing of the disturbance and that he said something of it in his statement to the Police under Police compulsion and threat did not satisfactorily prove the falsity of the accused's statements to the Police. The chief defect in this case seemed to be want of preliminary enquiry before launching this prosecution to ascertain the falsity of the statements to the Police.

Further, the accused did not appear to have had any motive to give false information. On the facts themselves no *prima facie* case had been made out against accused who are, therefore, discharged.

THE "JUGANTAR."

Native Contemporary Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

It is stated that arrangements have been made to continue the publication of the *Jugantar*. There may be some delay in the production of next issue as the press was confiscated, but arrangements appear to have been made with another press for the present. Meanwhile a motion is shortly to be made in the High Court against the order of confiscation.

Speaking of the *Jugantar* case, the *Sanjibani* says :—"The unalloyed admiration of a whole nation and blessings of the Almighty will certainty meet him, at the prison gate, who can say on the eve of his imprisonment 'I have in good faith done what I felt to be my duty by mother-country.'

"Do whatever you please, a fallen nation cannot rise without undergoing sacrifice. We have now launched on our voyage. A storm will soon blow and waves rage, to all of which we must, with a clean heart, sacrifice ourselves."

POLICE vs. PRESS CASE.

Explanation in Bengal Legislative Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

Replying to the questions by Mr. Radha Charan Pal at the Bengal Legislative Council, yesterday, on the Police vs. Press case, Mr. Gait read a reply which said :—

Mr. Halliday, the Police Commissioner, who went home on leave a few days before the case against the *Indian Daily News* commenced, took the full responsibility of releasing Sovendra Krishna Dey.

The reply then went on to say that the report of the Commissioner of Police and the independent examination of facts convinced the Lieutenant-Governor that the charges of conspiracy, corruption, suborning of witnesses, perjury, etc, made by certain newspapers against the investigating officers were entirely baseless. Subsequently when the suit commenced these officers represented that they were unable to bear the cost of the proceedings in Court and, as the charges made against them referred to acts done by them in the execution of their duty, the Government gave them the necessary assistance to vindicate their character in Court.

THE EDITOR OF THE "SANDHYA."

Forewarned by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

Haricharn Dass, Printer and General Manager of the *Sandhya*, admitted in cross-examination in the Police case yesterday that the Editor had received a warning from the Government of East Bengal and Assam that if he persisted in publishing seditious articles he will be prosecuted.

DACOITIES IN THE PUNJAB.

Trial at Bara Banki.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 27.

On the 1st of the August Mr. Paterson, Special Judge of Bara Banki, will begin the hearing of some cases in which over two hundred men are involved charged with participation in extensive dacoities in the districts of Sitapur, Bara Banki and Lucknow.

One curious feature of the dacoities in which these men are alleged to have taken part in is that for the most part they were committed by gangs of over hundred men armed with weapons of various kinds and more particularly with bows and arrows.

The collection of evidence against so large a number of accused has necessarily entailed considerable amount of labour on the part of the newly formed Criminal Investigation Department of the province, a department which appears to be rapidly justifying its existence by the character of its detective work.

The capture of all these men was not of course effected at one and the same time. The police of three districts (Sitapur, Bara Banki and Lucknow) have for months past been working together on a regular plan of campaign.

The most sensational coup of this campaign was however the "drive" in the Bara Banki district at the end of May. This drive, in which a force of 3,000 men composed of police and villagers was employed, resulted in the capture of about 100 alleged dacoits with most of their munitions of war and a great deal of stolen property. The drive lasted for some 60 hours during which the men had little rest and less food, but all stuck to the work with grim determination, being impressed with the importance of the task to be performed.

SAMUEL ZEISLER, the manager of a large factory in Budapest, has committed suicide owing to a duel arranged twenty years ago. When Zeisler was then serving his time in the army he quarrelled with Geza Vjlaky, his sergeant, and as the army rules forbade an ordinary duel they agreed to draw lots which of them should commit suicide within five years. Zeisler drew the black lot, but soon afterwards the sergeant emigrated to America, and Zeisler failed to take his life. A few days ago Vjlaky met him in the street in Budapest with the words, "What, are you alive still ?" and insisted that he should keep his word by committing suicide. Zeisler begged his old enemy to overlook the bargain on the ground that he was engaged to be married. He offered him his whole fortune of £1,500 as ransom, but Vjlaky said he had made a fortune in the States, and wanted the other's life, not his money. He added that if Zeisler did not shoot himself within thirty days he would shoot him himself. Zeisler thereupon committed suicide with a revolver.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Sanitary Report for Past Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Report on the Sanitary Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906, shows that the number of births registered during the year was the highest on record since the formation of the province, being 76,834 giving a birth-rate of 38·60 per thousand of the population, the mean birth-rate of the preceding five years having been 33·2. This increase cannot be ascribed entirely to increased individual fecundity of population, but partly is due to more accurate registration and partly to the fact that the Census of 1901 no longer affords any accurate basis of calculation.

There was a remarkable excess of male over female children born, the figures for the entire province being 118·8 males for every hundred females.

Forty-four cases of plague occurred. The disease was imported into the Hazara District from Rawalpindi, from which place a man suffering from the plague came to the village Ghazi where he died and his relatives contracted the disease which spread to three neighbouring villages, from which the inhabitants, while refusing to allow preventive measures, fled in panic and, the neighbouring villages refusing shelter, had to live in the open.

"INSPECTION," RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

To be Allowed More Liberally.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 28.

The *Pioneer* believes that the Government of India intend to adopt a more liberal and broad-minded policy in the matter of providing "Inspection" carriages on railways for Senior Officers, both Civil and Military, and Special Officials holding appointments which entail a great deal of travelling.

At present the number of officials so entitled is extraordinary restricted and although good many more enjoy the privilege in practice it is by the favour and courtesy of the Railway managements and not of right. It is said that the present Viceroy has taken a common sense view that carriages providing for cooking and for servants should be given as far as possible in all cases, and His Excellency's intervention will no doubt lead to the adopting of a more broad minded regulations. It may involve a certain amount of expenditure on the inspection railway carriages, but the outlay will be more than recouped, directly and indirectly, by the officials benefiting by the relief.

NEW NICKEL ONE-ANNA PIECE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the in Indian Coinage Act, 1906. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct as follows :—The nickel one-anna piece, specified in Section 6 of the Act, shall henceforth be coined at the Mint and issued. It shall have a waved edge with twelve scollops, its greatest diameter being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19·8 millimetres, the rim shall not be milled. It shall bear, on the obverse, the effigy of His Majesty King Edward VII and the inscription "Edward King and Emperor" and on the reverse its designation in English, Urdu Nagri, Bengali and Telugu with the word "India" above and the year of coinage below the figure "1."

CALCUTTA POLICE ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

Representations of Calcutta Temperance Federation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

The Secretary to the Calcutta Temperance Federation has addressed the Bengal Government on the Bill to amend the Police Acts of Calcutta and its suburbs.

The Federation deals with the social evil as it exists in Calcutta and suggests that measures should be taken to check the growing practice of solicitation and to stop, if possible, the present traffic in European women.

It also proposes that steps should be taken to remove children found living in brothels.

INDIAN CIVIL REVENUE.

Large increase During Second Quarter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The total gross Civil Revenue of the Government of India, directly brought to account in the past months of April, May and June, is 2,014 lakhs of rupees, compared with 1,939 lakhs in the corresponding period of last year.

Land Revenue, Opium, Stamps, Excise, Provincial Rates, Customs and Assessed Taxes—all contribute to the improvement which more than makes up for a loss of 37 lakhs in the three months due to recent remission in the rate of Salt Duty.

Railway receipts are better by a crore.

LAND VALUE IN LAHORE.

Fancy Prices Paid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 27.

A piece of Government *Nazul* land, situated near the Commercial Buildings, Lahore, measuring only about four and a half *marlas*, was recently auctioned and fetched the remarkable price of Rs. 8,150.

This works out at Rs. 3,20,000 (or over £21,300 sterling) per acre.

This is only one instance of the present demand for land in or even near a locality like the Mall in Lahore and shows what fancy prices are paid for these plots.

THE AMIR'S SON'S HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 26.

The *Paisa Akbar* announces that Sirdar Nusarulla Khan intends going for the Haj pilgrimage next year. It is believed definite arrangements for the journey will be made on the return of the Amir to Kabul.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 7th June, amounted to Rs. 5,962, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year, of Rs. 724. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th June were Rs. 1,26,967, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 12,931.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 7th June, amounted to Rs. 29,308, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year, of Rs. 10,307. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th June were Rs. 6,01,545, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 81,598.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 7th June, amounted to Rs. 3,284, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year, of Rs. 739. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th June were Rs. 52,589, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 6,712.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

EXCITEMENT AT SAN DIEGO.

Japanese Quarters Threatened.

TROUBLE AT ANOTHER CALIFORNIAN PORT.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Japanese arrested at San Diego is said to be an officer. The papers found on him included plans of everything that would be useful in the event of an attack on the Pacific coast, among them being sketches showing the position of the mines in the harbour of the town. A Japanese servant of the spy has also been arrested, the charge against him being that he had certain prints in his possession.

Intense feeling prevails at San Diego in consequence of the discovery that has been made, and the Japanese quarter has been threatened. Thousands of Japanese labourers from the railways and lemon groves in the district are pouring into the city to aid their countrymen, in the event of an attack by the white citizens.

The San Francisco newspapers state that the marines stationed at Vallejo, 27 miles north of San Francisco, threaten to expel the Japanese from that town, owing to what has taken place at San Diego.

The Peace Conference.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

At the International Peace Conference at The Hague America, Great Britian and Japan supported France's proposal enjoining an explicit ultimatum or a formal declaration of war before the opening of hostilities, and also the prompt notification of the position to neutrals.

The Netherlands submitted an amendment prescribing an interval of 24 hours between the declaration of war and the commencement of hostilities. The amendment was defeated in committee by 16 votes to 14. Five of the delegates abstained from voting.

France's proposal was then accepted, only two delegates voting against it. Two of the delegates declined to record their votes.

Rifle Shooting.

THE KOLAPORE CUP.

RECORD SCORING.

AUSTRALIA TIES WITH ENGLAND.

The shooting for the Kolapore Cup (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards) was concluded at Bisley.

The Mother Country and Australia tied with an aggregate of 778 each, but the Mother Country secured the prize owing to having registered the better score at the 600 yards range.

At the 200 yards range Australia led with 260, Guernsey and Canada coming next with 257 each, and the Mother Country fourth with 252. At the 500 yards Canada's total was increased to 524, Australia's to 523, and the Mother Country's to 521. At the 600 yards the Mother Country scored 257 against Australia's 255.

The individual aggregate scores made by the Australians were as follow :—Edwards, 100; Addison, 99; Howitt, 99; Searls, 98; Candy, 97; Cutler, 97; Dawson, 95; McLeod, 93.

Searls made the possible at the 200 yards, and Candy equalled this performance at the 500 yards.

The Duke of Connaught and Field-Marshal Lord Roberts watched the firing.

The aggregates scored by the various teams competing were :—Mother Country, 778; Australia, 778; Canada, 767; Guernsey, 740; India, 728; East Africa, 718; Rhodesia, 679.

The conclusion of the competition for the Cup was highly exciting. The Mother Country finished first with the record score of 778, the previous best being 775 made in 1901 by the School of Musketry. Australia's last five shots all hit the bulls-eye.

Varley made the possible at the 500 and 600 yards ranges. His aggregate was 102. The Australians received £80 as their share of the prize money in the competition.

The Stock Exchange Competition.

In the Stock Exchange Competition at Bisley Motton won, with 33, 35, 35 ; Shaw being second, with 35, 32, 35. There were 1,200 competitors.

National Poultry Conference.

Mr. J. W. Taverner, Agent-General for Victoria, presided at the sitting of the commercial section of the National Poultry Conference. Mr. A. E. M. Norton, Commercial Agent for South Australia, read a paper on the cold storage of eggs, and Mr. H. C. Cameron, Produce Commissioner for New Zealand, read a paper on the cold storage of poultry.

The Natal Rising.

FIVE NATIVES EXECUTED.

Five natives have been executed in Natal for having committed two murders during the recent rising.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Tenders Opened on Saturday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

The tenders for the 4 per cent. Municipal loan of Rs. 9,00,000 were opened at the Municipal Office by the Finance Special Committee on Saturday the 27th instant. The total number of tenders was 114 aggregating Rs. 28,08,400. The highest rate offered was Rs. 99·4 and the average rate of tender accepted was Rs. 97 14·5. All tenders at the rate of Rs. 97-10 and upwards were accepted in full, and of tenders at Rs 97-9, about 42 per cent. of the amount offered at this rate was accepted.

FACTION FIGHTS IN SWAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 27.

Reports from Swat record the usual faction fights among the adherents of the various Chiefs. The Khan of Khar is said to have come to blows with sections of the Talazais who refused to pay revenue at the instigation of his foe Mahomed Ali of Nawagai. The latter, on the other hand, has been strengthening his family connection with the Khan of Dir, but Mian Gul of Jandol, the stormy petrel of those parts, seems for a wonder to have sat quiet and taken no side.

IT has been officially notified that the general wearing of the new pattern "walking out" peaked forage caps is not approved of by the War Office for the present.

IT is stated in a Hongkong cablegram to the *Times of Ceylon* that the new Emperor of Korea is mentally impotent.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, formerly Commissioner of British East Africa, proposes making a tour in the cold weather.

LORD LAMINGTON'S DEPARTURE.

DRIVE THROUGH FLOODED STREETS.

Enthusiastic Crowds.

THE GOVERNOR'S LAST SPEECH.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, took his departure from this City on Saturday afternoon when he left India by the P. and O. *Persia* sailing for England. His Excellency was accorded a very enthusiastic send-off. For more reasons than one the ex-Governor's last day in Bombay will probably ever be remembered by him as the most curious in all the three and a half years of his Governorship of this Presidency. After what has proved to be three weeks of record weather, the monsoon spent itself in a gigantic burst which flooded many parts of the city through which His Excellency drove, while in the centre of the Fort the water was in places eighteen inches deep in the widest thoroughfare. His Excellency must have been greatly amused at the spectacle of people wading through the floods, for no such deluge has occurred previously during his regime in Bombay. Along the route, in the Streets and on balconies and at windows were large numbers of people collected to have a last glimpse of the departing "Lat Sahib." The heavy rain did not appear to damp their ardour in the least.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

In the morning the formal ceremonies of handing over the provisional charge of his Excellency's office were gone through in the Council Hall of the Secretariat. His Excellency Lord Lamington, attended by the Private Secretary, and the Military Secretary, entered the Council, Hall where were assembled the Hon'ble Mr. W. P. Muir-MacKenzie, I.C.S., C.S.I., Senior Member of Council, the Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley, I.C.S., C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Member of Council, and several additional members of the Legislative Council. Lord Lamington here formally handed over the provisional charge of the office of Governer of Bombay to the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie.

THE PROCESSION.

Amidst pools of water and in heavy rain His Excellency left the Secretariat at 12-30 o'clock. Before leaving, however, Lord Lamington bade farewell to the Secretariat staff who had assembled to see the Governor on taking his departure. A procession was then formed, the Police escorts leading, followed by a squadron of the Governor's Body Guard. Then came the State Carriage in which was seated His Excellency, Major Lee, his Military Secretary, and H. H. the Nawab of Sachin, an Honorary A. D. C. Another squadron of the Body Guard came next, followed by the carriages conveying His Excellency's staff.

RIDE THROUGH THE FLOODS.

The heavy down-pour which continued uninterruptedly throughout the day did not in any way interfere with the arrangements, and the programme was gone through in its entirety. In spite of the floods large crowds of people lined the streets through which his Excellency passed, and though the lining of the route by the troops was dispensed with the police discharged their duty efficiently. The arrangements were carried out under the direct supervision of Mr. Phillips, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, while Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., the Commissioner of Police, was at the Bundar. The route lay via the Mayo Road, Church Gate Street and Hornby Road. Here the footpaths and windows and balconies were filled with people waiting, all wet and unmindful of the torrents of rain that were falling. The procession trotted along the Hornby Road as far as the Bori Bunder and then turned into the Cruickshank Road. It stopped at the Municipal Offices, and His Excellency was received by the Hon. Mr Vithaldas Thackersey, the President, and other members of the Civic Council on whose behalf a Farewell Address was presented to the departing Governor.

PRESENTATION AT THE MUNICIPAL HALL.

At the Council Hall a number of the members of the Corporation were present, including Sir P M Mehta and Mr. Wacha, with a large number of citizens. Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey, the President of the Corporation, read the Address, the text of which has already appeared in these columns.

The scroll was enclosed in a handsome casket of silver gilt—the same casket which it was intended to present to the Amir on the occasion of his visit a few months ago, but which was never presented, nor the Address which it was intended to contain.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Governor, in reply, said :—

"Mr. President and the members of the Corporation,—"I must express to you my very deep gratitude for coming here this morning and presenting me with this address. In it you indicate your feelings of regret at my departure, and you may therefore be in a position to assume my own deep feelings of regret at leaving you. I note the very kind words in which you have spoken of Lady Lamington and I can only heartily re-echo the phrases you have uttered. I think, in the very short space of time in which Lady Lamington was in your midst, she evinced those qualities of internal and sympathetic attachment to the people, which, I think, I may say without exaggeration, won all hearts. (Applause.) You can quite understand my sense of loss at her departure and how much I regretted being deprived of her help. You have spoken very kindly about my own qualities, but at the same time I do not think you would expect me to dilate upon this point. In fact, I can only question whether you have not mentioned with too much generosity your regret at my departure, but gentlemen, I can assure you I hold with great gratitude any such expression of regret."

"Turning to those questions which more immediately affect the business transactions of the Corporation, I am glad indeed that you indicate there is a chance of a rapid solution of that controversy which has in the past done so much to impair the feelings of good relations existing between the Corporation and Government. There are other points to which I should like to allude had time permitted me to do so, but I must say that I trust you may be able to increase the water-supply of the city, whether by doubling the Tansa main or by taking sufficiently strict measures to secure that there shall be less waste. Also, I ask your earnest consideration of the matter of the Marine Lines Overbridge, as well as that scheme which is slowly evolving, namely, the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. To the latter, I will ask you to give a practical and sympathetic consideration."

"Well gentlemen, I assure you that it is with great bitterness of spirit that I lay down my work here. I must regret that it is so very incomplete, but I have taken this step more cheerfully with the reflection that by my return Home I may see a benefit in Lady Lamington's health. I have learnt to love—perhaps not learnt, for it came readily to me—but I have loved my life here. I think I may say I have taken an unwavering interest in the people, whether in the mofussil or in the cities, and it has been a never-failing source of delight to me to watch and study the scenes of oriental life. I have driven with interest through the crowded bazaars and I shall always wish that I had a greater knowledge or a more intimate acquaintance with the variety and multitude of the scenes and customs and objects around me. I say that my interest in the people has been unabated, and therefore you, now, will perhaps know how it grieves me to leave you, and I am not exaggerating when I say I regard this as one of the dark hours of my life. I do appreciate thoroughly your great kindness and courtesy to me. Under normal circumstances, this address, I presume, would have been presented on the Bunder, but these climatic conditions it is very wise to seek the shelter of this noble hall. I am not altogether sorry because it reminds me of the great courtesy extended to me on the occasion of the special banquet to which you entertained me. This is a noble building well in keeping with the other architectural beauties of this city of Bombay, which, so far as my knowledge goes, ranks amongst the first cities of the world. (Applause.) My mind has no prospect of anything grander, more magnificent or more beautiful than the prospect of the unrivalled outlook from Malabar Hill on Back Bay and the city at dawn."

"In conclusion, I can only once more say to you 'Farewell !' I am deeply grateful to you for coming here. I am happy to think that I leave the city in a fairly prosperous condition and it is certainly almost entirely free from plague. Further, it is a comforting reflection that the assets of the Presidency at large are good and Government have a large balance. The rainfall here, I may almost say, is superabundant, and it is widely distributed over the Presidency, so that I trust all districts will be benefitted. I now once again thank you and express my sorrow at leaving you. I desire to wish you great success in the future, and I hope that this Corporation will always endeavour to work in harmony with Government. Concerning the Members individually, I recognise to the full the great sacrifice of time which they make, and they do so out of that deep love for the city of Bombay, the welfare and good of which we all have so much at heart. (Applause.) I have just one more note and that is to refer to those passages in the address which tell of your loyal regard and unswerving devotion to his Majesty the King-Emperor. I hail those remarks with great satisfaction and I thoroughly believe that his Majesty reigns in the hearts of the people of this Empire. Gentlemen, once more I thank you. I now say 'Farewell.'" (Applause.)

His Excellency then wished them good-bye and left the hall for his trip through the Native town.

His Excellency proceeded to Dhobi Talao, and here some presentation of flowers was made near the Parsee Fire Temple on behalf of the Parsee inhabitants of the locality. The drive was continued and ovations were being given to the departing Governor by the people collected in the street, as were also those given by the students of the St. Xavier's College near the Palao Road. The procession was detained a couple of minutes to give flowers to the Governor. This presentation was made by Mr. Ravji Vinayak Jagunnath Shanker Sheth. The procession marched along and coming to the end of the Girgaum Road turned into the Charni Road. The rain water here had collected knee-deep and the horses trotted on slowly and cautiously. Coming at the junction of the Charni Road and Grant Road the State carriage was conducted straight up to Two Tanks. This locality—one of the busiest streets in the Native town—accorded a very cordial reception as the out-going Governor marched past. Throngs of people not caring for the water and mud had turned out into the streets to have a glimpse of the popular "Lat Sahib." From the corner of the J. J. Hospital the police escorts who were directing the route turned to the right and Bhendy Bazar was reached. The people here were seen in large numbers From Pydownee police chowkee, the carriage turned into the Abdul Rahman Street. The inhabitants of this locality were extraordinarily enthusiastic as this was the first time that the street was included in the route of a Governor,—entering or departing. Here the cheering was the loudest, and the crowd the densest. The principal corner was reached after the Governor drove through this street, and at the Crawford Market a huge crowd was waiting to greet Lord Lamington. Every shop and business place had the monsoon curtains removed—not minding the rain—and scores of people were standing in each compartment to have a look of His Excellency. His Excellency appeared to be much gratified.

THE EMBARKATION.

At the Carnac Bunder, the place of embarkation, a shamiana had been specially erected by Mr. Kent, the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, in close contiguity to the permanent iron sheds erected by the Port Trust. The timber for the shamiana was received late, and Mr. Kent, with the assistance of Mr. Krisnarao Harischandra, sub-divisional officer, had to work night and day in pushing on the arrangements, which had been satisfactorily made for the embarkation of His Excellency. The shamiana had been divided into seven compartments :—A. for high Government officials, including Judges of the High Court, members of the Legislative Council, etc; B. for the foreign Consuls at present in Bombay; C. for Native Chiefs; D. for members of the Municipal Corporation; E. for gazetted officers; F. for the general public; and G. for representatives of the Press. The shamiana was decorated and draped in red and white colours, with flags, bunting, and ornamental cloth with tassels. Its length was 140 feet by over 40 feet, leaving a central aisle, covered with red broadcloth, as a passage for His Excellency. Plants, in flower and foliage, arranged in appropriate places, contributed to the other attractions of the scene. Outside, the street was decorated with flags and bannerets, a scroll displaying the inscription,—"The Port bids Your Excellency goodbye." Another scroll drawn across the entrance to the shamiana displayed the word "Farewell." The Royal coat-of-arms was placed in position in the central gable facing the main passage; while His Excellency's coat-of-arms was appropriately displayed at the head of the landing steps. A guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the Royal Scots, was drawn up near the shamiana, under the command of Major Duncan and Lieutenant Maclean and Lieutenant Morrison, with no Band, but with Pipers who played exhilarating tunes.

The Pipers struck up an appropriate tune as His Excellency, accompanied by Major Lee, Military Secretary, and the Nawab of Sachin, Honorary Aide-de-Camp, drove up to the shamiana at 1-30 p.m. in a carriage drawn by four horses, with outriders, accompanied by a detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body-Guard. In company with General Richardson and Brigadier General-Greenfield, Lord Lamington inspected the guard-of-honour and complimented them on their smart appearance even in such inclement weather. At 1-40 p.m., the leave-taking commenced, and Lord Lamington, who threw a careful glance on every side, shook hands with all those whom he recognised and those who were presented to him on the occasion. The leave-taking was a slow business, but Lord Lamington went through it in a leisurely manner—taking care that no one whom he knew should be left unnoticed. He conversed with several of those present—occasionally uttering a cheering expression or two. The Pipers played as the leave-taking went on. Mr. Justice Russell, acting Chief Justice of Bombay, and Mr. Justice Beaman, who were wigs, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar ; the Hon. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie and Sir Steyning Edgerley, Members of Council ; the Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, Chief Secretary; Mr. S. M. Edwardes ; Municipal Commissioner ; the Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, the Sheriff of Bombay ; Mr. H. G. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, the President of the Municipal Corporation the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey ; Sir Jehangir Cawasjee Jehangir, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and many others were there to bid Lord Lamington a hearty farewell. Several ladies were present, including Mrs. and Miss Russell, Mrs. Hewett, Mrs. Quin, Mrs. Edwardes, Mrs. A. M. T. Jackson, Mrs. Collie, Miss Benson, M. D., Mrs. Harter and Miss Wilson. There were several Native Chiefs, including the Rajah of Rajpipla, the Nawab of Sachin, Ranjitsingh, the Jam of Navanagar, Nawabzada Sher Zaman Khan, son of H. H. the Nawab of Junagad, with the Dewan, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, son of the Rajah of Dharampore, son of the Chief of Bhore, and others. Many of them presented garlands of flowers to His Excellency, who graciously accepted them until his neck refused to bear any further burden. Notable among those presentations was a valuable garland, made of gold and silver leaves and flowers, presented by Beebee Subhan Vakhtai, a five-year old granddaughter of the Nawab of Junagad, the young lady being carried in the arms of one of her retainers as the presentation was made to His Excellency, who looked at the child with amused interest. At 2 p. m. Lord Lamington stepped into the Government steam launch *Aid*, which carried His Excellency to the mail steamer. With His Excellency also went Major Lee, Military Secretary, Mr. G. Monteath, lately Private Secretary, and Dr. Cogill, medical officer. As the *Aid* left the Bunder, three cheers for His Excellency, called for by the Hon. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, were heartily given by those present.

AT THE BUNDER.

Among those present at the Bunder to receive His Excellency were :—

The Hon'ble Mr. L. P. Russell, acting Chief Justice of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, the Hon. Sir Steyning William Edgerley ; members of His Excellency's Council ; the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar ; the Hon. Mr. Justice D. D. Davar ; the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Judges of the High Court ; Lieut-General G. L. R. Richardson, C.B. ; C.

bay; Mr. W. W. Drew, Commissioner of Southern Division; Mr. W. T. Morrison, Commissioner of Customs; the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon. Sheikh Sadik Ali walad Sher Ali; the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damo er Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Syed Zain El Edrus; the Hon. Mr. Alexander Cochrane Logan, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, the Hon. Mr. G. O. Dunn, the Hon. Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, the Hon. Mr. Charles Herbert Armstrong, and the Hon. Mr. E.B. Raikes.

The Hon. Mr. G. F. Selby, Vice Chancellor of the University, of Bombay; Captain G. H. Hewett R. N., Director Royal Indian Marine; Right Revd. Dr. Jurgens Roman Catholic Archbishop; Rev. W. A. Dickins, Archdeacon of Bombay; Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Collector of Bombay; Mr. S. M. Edwardes; acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay; Commander Vines, R. I. M., Commanding R. I. M. S Hardinge; Col W. H. E. Murray, Commanding Royal Scots; Col. E. M. Reed, Commanding 113th Infantry; Captain Pocock, D. A. A. G, Captain R. P. Stares, Brigade Major; Col. R. H. Forman, P. M. O.; Major C. G Oldfield, Lt.-Col. W. E. Kerrich Ordnance Officers; Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Sheriff of Bombay; Captain H. T. S. Rogers; Presidency Pay-Master Bombay; Major F. E. Swinton, I.M.S.; Col. C. H. Alexander, Commanding R. G. A. Bombay; Captain R. St. J Gillespie, R. E.; Major W. G. R. Cordue, Mint Master; Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., Private Secretary; Major F. Lee, Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., Major Bannerman; Captains Ramsay, Paget, and Talbot, A.-D.-C's. and Rasaldar Bhagwansingh, Native A.-D.-C.; Mr. R. J. Kent, Col. H. T. Haughton, A. A. G.; Lieut. Mia Cassim Shah; A.-D.-C., Lieut. J. Jenkin, orderly Officer Mr. L. E. Enthoven, Secretary to Government General Department, I.C.S.; Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., Mr. Arthur Hill, C.I.E.; Joint Secretary to Government P. W. Department; Mr. J. S. Brown, Secretary to Government, P. W. Department; Mr. W. H. Michael, Accountant-General; Mr. E. A. Doran, Post-Master-General; Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Administrator-General; Rev. J. Cameron, Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland; Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Principal Grant Medical College; Lieut. A.R.G. Willock, R.I.M., Commanding R.I.M.S. Dufferin; Lieut A. G. Harrold, R.I.M.; Commanding R.I.M.S., Northbrook; Lieut. Philbrick, R.I.M.; Staff Officer, Mr. R. W. Murphy, P. W. Department; Mr. A. K. Donald, Chief Judge Small Cause Court; Captain J. G. Greig; I. A., Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Under Secretary to Government; Mr. Shamsudin Sayad Ali Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government; Mr R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. A. E. Boyd.

In the block reserved for the Native Chiefs were: H. H. Jam Shri Ranjitsingji, the Jam of Nawanagor; H. H. Chhatrasingji of Rajpipla; H. H. the Nawab of Sachin; Kumar Shri V. Vijayadevji of Dharampore; Nawabzada Sher Zaman Khan, son of the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh; R. S. Pant, the son of the Chief of Bhore, and Kumar Shri Vijaysingji of Palitana.

Among foreign Consuls were: Viscount De Wrem, Consul General for Portugal, Mr. S. Tchirkine, Acting Consul General for Russia; Herr Jakop Wein, Consul for Austro-Hungarian Empire; Mr. Frank P. Wiggins, Acting Consul for Chili; Mr. J. G. E. Metcalfe, Acting Consul for Cuba; Mr. Toshiro Fujita, Consul for Japan; Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Acting Consul for Persia; and Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Consul for Siam.

The large assembly of non-officials represented the leading members of the various communities in Bombay. Among these were: Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Kt.; Sir Sassoon David, Kt.; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt.; Sir Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Kt.; Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Kt.; Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. H. Stanley Reed; Mr. Deepchand Veerchand, Mr. Mahomed Hussain Hakim, Professor O. V. Muller; Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate; Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. E. M. Pross, P. W. D., Mr. W. R. P. Brooks, P. W. D., Mr. H. C. Johnson, P. W. D., Mr R. D. Sethna, Mr. L. M. Banaji; Mr. Krishnarao Harischandra, H. N. Nathoo, and others.

THE CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Honorary Secretary of the above Society address His Excellency as follows:—

May it please Your Excellency.—In offering this humble offering of love and gratitude, I, on behalf of the Coronation Literary Society of Bombay, beg to endorse the sentiments expressed elsewhere in connection with the abrupt termination of Your Excellency's bright career in Bombay and to express our sincere regret at the premature departure of Your Excellency. Our Society takes this opportunity of again thanking Your Excellency for giving an esteemed donation of Rs. 20 towards the Funds of the Society's Free Primary Schools.

THE GOVERNOR'S THANKS

The following message was sent by Lord Laming ton from the Mail Steamer:—

"Before actually departing from the shores of Bombay I desire once more to express my deep regret at the severance of my official ties with the Presidency. One of the most cherished memories of my life will always be my time spent amongst its people. I particularly wish to thank all Civil and Military for the excellent arrangements made at Poona, and on my journey down, and at Bombay, in connection with my departure. I cannot say how deeply I was touched by the presence of the great crowds lining the streets during my drive through the city this morning despite the tempestuous weather. I rejoice to think that what was to them a source of discomfort at the moment may under Providence be the means of furnishing an abundant harvest and a cheepening of food for the masses of the people. I wish the Presidency every prosperity and the blessing of Almighty God.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale is re-nominated member of the Council of the Governor-General.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kerr, I. C. S., Bengal, is appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hill, Assistant Inspector General, Forests, is granted combined leave for fifteen months.

Mr. Pirree, Deputy Conservator of Forests, East Bengal and Assam, is appointed Assistant Inspector General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. Ogden are placed at the disposal of the Railway Board.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Colonel Ramsden, Military Accountant-General, is granted combined leave for eight months.

Captain Dudgeon, Examiner, Marine Accounts, is granted privilege leave for three months.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. Muir of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., is appointed to the Indian Tea Cess Committee.

Mr. Bruhl officiates as Secretary under the Inventions Act.

TELEGRAPHS.

Sir Sydney Hutchinson, Director-General, is permitted to retire and Mr. Berrington is appointed Director-General.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The rules now in force under the Indian Explosives Act affecting Railways, are published in the *Gazette of India*.

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The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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SOME NEW NOVELS.

PERHAPS Mr. Jack London has never turned his gift for imaginative writing to better purpose than in his attempt to depict the life history of "our ancestors, who surely swung down out of trees and walked upright." *Before Adam* is the little of Mr. London's latest book; very much "before" one would think; for friend Adam of the Hebrew imagination was a much superior being, some million years superior, to the naked hairy speechless ape, whose only human qualification was tendency to throw stones, depicted for us by Mr. London. Nowadays we all believe in some sort of evolution, but it requires a considerable mental effort to *realise* Man when he was merely a glorified tree ape, with glimmerings of humour. However, such a feat is nothing to the vivid imaginative powers of Mr. London. He certainly has realized what the probable life of our ancestors was, and his account of it will not unlikely make some of his readers wake up with a start one of these nights, with visions of ancient terrors fresh in their minds. The book is attractively illustrated by Mr. C. E. Bull and published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

The other noticeable book we have received from Messrs. Macmillan during the past month is of no distant age, but quite up to date. The author of Elizabeth and her German Garden, has now given us the letters of an independent woman of this century in a book entitled *Fraulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther*. The writer's powers are well known to the reading public and they will doubtless welcome this latest work from her pen. Since the famous "Love letters," which Mr. Housman gave to the world, we have been rather surfeited with broken hearts on paper, and we took up this book without great expectations. But we were pleasantly surprised, Mr. Anstruther, an English gentleman, while studying on the Continent, falls in love with the daughter of his tutor, but under pressure from his parents, breaks off his engagement when he returns to England. However, at his request Fraulein Schmidt remains his friend and regularly correspondens with him. Her letters convey clear impression of Mr. Anstruther, whose replies are not printed, and at the same time show the independence and culture of the young lady. The letters treat of a variety of subjects in a thoughtful and attractive manner. They are quite the best collection of "letters" we have read for a long time.

FROM ONE MAN'S HAND TO ANOTHER is the title of G. H. Breda's last book,—a title more suggestive than grammatical. It is a story of a painter and his pupil and a woman,—and the woman looms largest. The plot is not strong but there is a good deal of power shown in the treatment of it, and it is to be regretted that the writer did not select a more attractive subject. There is a morbidness about the heroine that is depressing in the extreme. If you make a mistake, she says, you can never redeem it. If you slip down in the road you can never efface the stain. If you have ideals and you forswear them, you will never climb to those ideals again—and so on and so on. Well, this is a very dreary and very false view of life and however clever may be the painting, a picture which has this prevailing tinge cannot possibly expect to please.

THE WIDDA-MAN by MR. KINGSTON CLARKE is the best of Messrs. Constable's latest novels. It is a pretty tale only marred by too free a use of Manx vernacular, which resembles broad Cornish but is far more unintelligible. However, those who can put up with the foreign language will find Mr. Clarke's Widower an interesting personage, strong and simple, Mr. Clarke has a pleasing style and altogether his newest book is quite a matter of congratulation.

THE THREE COMRADES by Gustav Frenssen (Constable & Co.) is disappointing. The last book by this author, entitled *Holy land*, which we noticed in those columns some months ago was as much above the ordinary run of novel as it is above this book. In spite of its peculiar diction it held its reader. Its plot, though a little intricate was distinct, the main features of the picture stood out clearly from their background. But this story fails to interest the reader in spite of its many good qualities. There is too much back-ground—or rather the back ground and the foreground merge too much into one. The characters are as difficult to follow as the cards in the hand of a trickster. The author, too, crowds his stage too much. Maria, Andrees, Ingeborg, Heim, Antje, Telsche, and the rest of them, pass and repass with kaleidoscopic rapidity amid numerous other minor characters so that we almost lose interest in them. Nevertheless, the author's peculiar charm is not entirely absent. The atmos phere of his work is fine and spiritual. To him, earth's crammed with heaven, and every common bush afire with God. The avenue of Strandingh of from which the three comrades ride out to the Dyke which guards the North Germany Coast, is typical of that avenue through which all men pass on their way into the world, some to conquer, some to go under, some to fail as the world counts failure—but who have, none the less, kept their shield in the battle and their face to the foe. Had we time to re-read this book we think its intricacies would largely disappear and the thread of it—which seems a golden thread—become move apparent. It is undoubtedly a book of considerable power.

WINDOVER TALES BY HALLIWEN SUTCLIFFE. (GEORGE BELL & SONS.)—Readers cannot complain that publishers do not give them a variety of fodder. In this book we come back to England and the stirring times of the Stuarts and the Georges. Here we have tales of highwaymen, of fugitive cavaliers, of fierce lovers and gentle maidens. Most of the scenes are laid in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and the gloom and bleakness of the moor broods like a pall over the pages of the book. Mr. Sutcliffe has a forcible and attractive style and tells his tales with much vigor. We can recommend that book to novel readers.

Messrs. Bell & Sons also send us Mr. Robert Barrs' ROCK IN THE BALTIC, and Mr. Manville Fenn's, A COUNTRY SQUIRE. Both these writers are well known in the domain of light fiction, and their latest works are quite in keeping with these which have made their reputation. We have also received THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF OLIVIA from Miss Longman's, which is a clever story by Mr. L. B. Walford concerning a somewhat hysterical young married lady who goes perilously near to wrecking the happiness of her married life.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Representation of India.

There is, says our London correspondent, now, it seems, an excellent prospect of India being represented at the Franco-British Exhibition to be held next year at Shet pherd's Bush. The matter is not, I believe, definitely settled but the authorities on this side are in favour of a reasonable sum being provided from the public funds for the purpose and it is anticipated that the Government of India will acquiesce in the proposals which it is understood have been submittted to them by the Secretary of State. What was originally asked for was a grant of £30,000; but it is thought by those who ought to know that a very fair display of Indian industries and products, in fact all that is necessary, can be made for a much smaller outlay and I think it will be found that what the India Office recommends will be nearer £10,000 than £30,000. One of the conditions proposed is that the money, whatever be the amount, shall be disbursed under the directions of a Committee appointed by the Government of India, and everyone will recognise that this is a very desirable stipulation. When the scheme of holding an exhibition in London partly to strengthen if it needs strengthening, the *entente cordiale* and partly to improve trade between ourselves and our good friends across the Channel was first put forward it was coolly received in certain quarters because—to be quite frank—it was regarded rightly or wrongly as a one man's show. Whatever grounds there may once have been for such an impression they apparently no longer exist, and some of the best known men in London are actively interesting themselves in the undertaking with the result that its success now is, I think, quite assured.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, JULY 24.

THE SUBADARS.

It is said that His Highness has been pleased to direct the retirement on pension of Nawab Basheer Nawaz Jung, Bahadur, and of Nawab Muktadar-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, Subadars of Aurangabad and Medak, respectively. The names of three nominees have been submitted to succeed them, namely, Nawab Barzoz Jung, Bahadur, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan, and Nawab Framorz Jung, Bahadur, who are First Talukdars of Indur, Nalgoonda, and Raichur, respectively, and it is said that the first two have been approved. Nawab Barzoz Jung, Bahadur is the brother of our popular and amiable Private Secretary, Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur.

THE FIRST TALUKDARS.

Consequent on the above arrangement, there is much speculation rife about the successors of the First Talukdars who may be selected to fill the two vacant Subadarships. The position of the First Talukdar of Mahbubnagar, which has been vacant since the promotion of Moulvie Usufudeen Saheb to the Subadarship of Gulburga, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Fashiudeen, Second Assistant Secretary, Revenue Department.

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Regarding the recommendations made by the Revenue Secretary for the appointments of 2nd and 3rd Talukdars in the re-organization scheme which is under the consideration of Government, a telegram has been forwarded to His Highness, a copy of which has been received by both the Minister and the Revenue Secretary, complaining that the selections made by the Secretary are all one-sided and actuated entirely by influential and well-to-do persons, no consideration having been given to merit, service, or qualification of any kind. The sender is, of course, anonymous, though he has given his name as Mahrum Ali Khan (*Mahrum* in Urdu meaning one that is left in the cold). His Highness is said to have directed the Police to trace the man, but they have not been successful up to now. The Secretary has directed the telegram to be filed, with an endorsement that due regard has been given to the merits of candidates, and will in future also be so given. The incident has been freely discussed everywhere.

SANADS TO ARABS IN HYDERABAD.

The Superintendent of the Railway Police has brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the Resident that Arabs from foreign parts have contrived to enter the Hyderabad State without passports, by travelling by rail to one of the stations in the Bombay Presidency in proximity to the Hyderabad State and entering the territory by road, again taking train to Hyderabad. The Railway Police hving been unable to find out in such cases whether these persons were *bona fide* Arabs domiciled in the State or outsiders, it has been suggested that passports should be supplied, as in the case of Arabs in the military service of the State. As a result of the correspondence that has passed between the Hon'ble the Resident and His Highness' Government, it has been ordered by the latter, with the sanction of His Highness, that the procedure hitherto observed with regard to Arabs in the military service of the State, which has not caused any inconvenience, shall remain in force, and that all Arabs who are not in Government service but are employed by nobles and others shall always carry with them passports in the prescribed form bearing the seal of the Court or office issuing the same, which shall in no case be transferable; and the Judicial Secretary, the Military Secretary, the Chief City Magistrate, and all Magistrates in the Districts have been authorized to issue such passports.

THE LATE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENCE.

The residence of the late Nawab Akbar-ul-Mulk at Saifabad has been purchased by His Highness' Government for Rs. 1,10,000, and improvements and alterations are being made at an additional cost of Rs. 25,000 to adapt the premises to the requirements of the office of the Inspector-General of District Police. That office is at present located in a building which has been tenanted for a number of years on a monthly rental of Rs. 300, and is now found to be quite insufficient for present extended requirements.

GAY V. D'ACOSTA.

An application was made by Mr. DeSantos, Barrister-at-Law, before the Chief City Magistrate, on behalf of Percy DaCosta, who was in the custody of the Police, for his enlargement on bail. It was argued that the charge of theft and other offences which are alleged against the young man were without any foundation, and that the whole matter was the result of some private misunderstanding between the parties. It was admitted that the accused and Miss Gay, a neice of Mr. James Gay, were on friendly terms and that on her complaining to the accused of ill-treatment by her uncle, he had sent her some powders which he was told would very much mollify the uncle, if administered to him. The lad was brought to Court and placed before the Magistrate, who, after considering his admissions and the arguments of Counsel, directed his liberation on bail. The accused, Percy DaCosta, besides being a cousin of Mr. O. V. Dacosta, is the brother of Dr, Miss Dacosta, a well known Lady Doctor in Hyderabad.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Dr. Syed Siraj-ul-Hassan took over charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction yesterday from Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Bahadur. It is said that an *arazdasht* has been submitted to His Highness from the Secretariat for his confirmation in the appointment, pointing out amongst other things the saving that would accrue to the Government in salary by such an arrangement. Than Mr. Seraj-al-Hassan no better selection could be made; in fact, it would be difficult to find a worthier successor to a worthy predecessor.

SECUNDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

SECUNDERABAD, DECCAN, JULY 25.

A NEW HOSPITAL.

There was a most successful pardah party held by Mrs. Casson Walker at the Amin Bagh Hospital last evening, when about one hundred ladies were present, Mrs. Casson Walker has such a splendid personality, and is such a favourite with the ladies at Hyderabad that her invitations are always gladly accepted. The object on this occasion was to make the Hospital better known and to show the building to the Begums. The Hospital is a fine one, situated in good spacious grounds, clean and airy, with plenty of breathing space around it. The garden is laid out with grass and paths and beds of flowery shrubs with a fountain playing in the centre, which, sending out cool jets of water, is both useful and ornamental. The building and grounds are enclosed by high walls: the wards are open and airy and clean comfortable beds are provided for the inmates, of whom there were several who verified the care bestowed on them. The Hospital, which is a maternity one, fills a long-felt want in Hyderabad, and was first thought of by Mrs. Casson Walker, the foundation-stone having been laid by the Princess of Wales last year. It is now quite complete: the centre rooms are paved with marble and a wide verandah runs round the entire building. After every one had partaken of the good things provided, a tour of inspection was made through the wards and the building, even to the roof, which commands a splendid view. Mrs. Mumtaz Ur-ud-Dowlah then spoke a few words pointing out the usefulness of the building and hoped that it would be patronised. Mrs. Naidu also spoke, urging that the advantages to be gained might be widespread, known, and utilised. She gave a short résume of the project, and ended up with strong praises of Mrs. Casson Walker's zeal and untiring energy in a sphere of usefulness; and at the same time mentioned another project of Mrs. Casson Walker's—the zenana school, which has been started with the object of giving educational advantages to the daughters of the Begums of Hyderabad, under the able tuition of Miss Jeffreys, which will in no way interfere with the zenana school so ably conducted by Miss Evans. Miss Jeffreys is a lady of high attainments, who arrived from England only this year. For the Hospital, we trust, a good Lady Superintendent will be found, and that a sufficient staff of nurses will be secured: these are the two main points on which the success of the institution depends, and there is at present sufficient money to meet both of these requirements. There were several English ladies present, including Mesdames Hankin, Stanton, Sturge, and Gough, and Misses Pendlebury, Homan, and Jeffreys, and several others. The bright dresses of the Begums with their lovely jewellery always make a pardah party a brilliant affair.

A LEPER ASYLUM.

It has been the wish of the Nawabs of Hydersbad to start a Leper Asylum here, not before it was needed, for the sight of these poor creatures lining the roads and being allowed to have free intercourse with the wayfarers is a disgrace to such an enlightened State as Hyderabad. Money would be forthcoming: there only is required to find any one patriotic enough to start on his own initiative and take the burden of the undertaking upon his own shoulders. There must be many who have both the time and the energy to do this without waiting for the English community to take the lead.

SPORTING NEWS.

SECUNDERABAD RACES.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD JULY 27.

These races took place on the Laik-ud-Dowlah Course this afternoon in fine weather and before a large attendance. The fields were rather disappointing in view of the entries which were so promising and regret was felt that Colonel Desaraj Urs and Wood and Badgers' stables dropped out. But although the meeting resolved itself into a purely local affair there was some good racing, notably in the Nizam's Purse when the three placed horses made Topping go from the distance. Whiteface's defeat by Shikari was a great surprise, but Robertson rode all the way.

One feature of the meeting was the attendance of a large number of Bookmakers who had no cause to grumble on the day's business. Results.

THE LADIES' PURSE.—Five furlongs.

Mr Tayleur's c aus m Suffragette, 10st 7lbs
Mea Jain 1
Major Benn's b aus g The Rake, 10st 7lbs
Major Edwards 2
Captain Houston's c cb m Clear All, 8st 7lbs Mirza 3

Also ran.—Sweetlock 10st 7lbs and Scandal 10st 7lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 Suffragette, 4 to 1 The Rake, 6 to 1 Clear All and 10 to 1 Sweetlock and Scandal.

The Race was won by one and a half lengths with quarter length between the second and third. Time—1 min. 11 secs.

ARAB PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Captain Bayley's c a g Shikari, 10st 2lbs Robertson 1
Mr Tayleur's b a h Whiteface, 10st 2lbs Mea Jain 2

Betting.—5 to 1 Shikari and 3 to 1 on Whiteface.

The race was won by four lengths. Time—1 min 29 1/5 secs.

H. H. NIZAM'S PURSE.—Six furlongs.

Mr Spink's b aus g The Gander, 10st 7lbs...Owner 1
Mr Dawson's c e g Rosewater, 9st 11lbs.....Mirza 2
Mr Tayleur's c e g April Fool, 10st 7lbs...Mea Jain 3

Also ran.—Rossi 11st The Moachem 11st 5lbs, The Rake 9st 11lbs, Bad News 10st 4lbs, Bare-nose 10st 11lbs and Autonomerta 10st 7lbs.

Betting.—Evens April Fool, 4 to 1 Gander and Rossi, 8 to 1 Rose-water and Moacheen and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race was won by a neck with the same length dividing the second and third. Time—1 min. 20 4/5 secs.

THE OMNIBUS PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Mr Mirza Nazir Beg's bk aus m Investment, 10st 4lbs.....Mirza 1
Mr Recs' b e g Fixzer, 9st 2lbs.....Robertson 2

Betting.—1 to 3 Investment and 2 to 1 Fixzer.

The Race was won easily by two lengths after leading all the way. Time—1 min 12 4/5 secs.

BOLARUM PLATE.—Four furlongs.

Mr Recs' g a h Diamond, 4ost 5lbs.....Farrier 1
Major Kennaugh and Capt Bayley's c a h Pioneer, 9st 13lbs.....Robertson 2
Mr Steele's b a h Adam, 9st 10lbs.....Capt Bayley 3

Also ran.—Emblem 9st 10lbs.

Betting.—1 to 2 Pioneer, 2½ to 1 Adam, 4 to 1 Diamond and 20 to 1 Emblem.

The Race was won by two lengths with one length between the second and third. Time—54 4/5 secs.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S POLO CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 28.

The Polo Tournament for the Begum of Bhopal's Cup will be held at Jubbulpore during the week commencing 20th October.

CALCUTTA GOLF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

The Calcutta Golf Club have entered into a long lease for a large area and intend to lay out an eighteen-hole course.

THE TRADES CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

The final in the Trades Cup was played last evening between the two native teams referred to yesterday, and resulted in a win for the Mohanbagar team by three goals to nil.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for first 13 days ending 13th July 1907.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for first 13 days ending 13th July 07	5,13,502	8,33,173	16,879	13,53,304
G I P Ry Section	1,32,044	2,63,617	1,399	3,97,260
I M R system	17,190	22,940	82	39,731
A D O Ry	....	....	....	....
Baran-Kotah Ry.	....	....	....	....
Total...	6,62,696	10,99,482	18,160	17,90,345
Actuals for corresponding first 2 weeks ending 14th July 06—				
G I P R Section...	5,62,867	7,01,548	10,123	12,74,528
I M R system....	1,21,029	2,07,962	1,337	3,30,317
A D O Ry	19,874	35,822	77	55,733
Baran-Kotah Ry.	....	....	....	....
Total...	7,03,769	9,45,359	11,537	16,60,658
Increase or Decrease	G I P R... — 49,338	+1,21,578	+ 6,356	+ 78,776
	I M R.... + 11,016	+ 55,835	+ 62	+ 66,913
	A D O Ry — 2,784	— 13,283	+ 5	— 16,002
	Baran-Kotah Ry	....	....	....

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th July on 17-28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	500	....	900
Or per mile of Railway	23	29	....	52
For previous week of half-year.	430	350	....	780
Total for 2 weeks	830	850	....	1,680
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	426	141	3	580
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	8	....	34
Total to corresponding date do.	920	317	6	1,243

Increase for the week..... Rs. 437320
Do. to date..... "

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th July on 1,766-25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,75,000	3,00,000	7,000	4,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	99	170	4	273
For previous 1 week of half-year	1,65,000	2,90,000	5,800	4,60,800
Total for 2 weeks	3,40,070	5,90,000	12,800	9,42,800
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,52,899	2,61,186	8,771	4,18,856
Per mile of Ry. do.	86	148	3	237
Total to corresp date do.	3,21,866	5,53,132	16,993	8,60,991

Increase for the week .... Rs. 62,141
Do. to date..... " 81,809

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction. The ALBION MILK SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

HAMLET.

A Criticism in the Modern Manner.

This is an oddly compounded story, and an inartistic play, and we shall deal shortly with it. A few extracts will convince our readers of the turgid character of its rhetoric, and may serve as specimens of the strange mixture of doubtful history, hazy mythology, and coarse ribaldry which go to make up a piece which no educated manager could put upon the stage in its present form, such ignorance does it display of conventionalities, such an innocent disregard of those elementary laws of the game which should govern the fancies of every aspirant to public performance and professional favour.

We have always supposed that good grammar was indispensable in an ambitious work, but here are faults enough to set the reviewer's teeth on edge. In Act I., Scene 1, we may mention "For this, much (sic) thanks," "'tis bitter (sic) cold," "it would be spoke (sic) to," "and the chief head of this (sic) post-haste and romage in the land." In this last sentence we have both tautology, "chief head" (for we do not suppose that the post-haste and romage had two or more heads) and a misapplication of terms.

A little farther on we find "the moist star, upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands." Moist (!) star is good. We believe nothing more nor less than the moon is intended by this expression. If so, why, "moist star" rather than "moon" two words in preference to one? But our author's astronomy is sadly at fault. The moon is well known not to be moist; so far from moist that no water can be detected upon her surface nor vapour in her atmosphere. We might further ask how an empire can stand upon influence, but let that pass. Influence may flow from an empire, but can scarcely serve as a platform, unless frozen hard.

Marcellus ought to speak better English than the following:

For it is, as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious mockery,

Are not blows plural, however vain?

In Scene 2 we have:

What is't, Laertes?
You cannot speak of reason to the Dane
And lose your voice: What wouldst thou beg, Laertes?

showing a mixed use of the singular and plural personal pronouns, and lines in juxtaposition which are respectively decasyllabic and hendecasyllabic. This may be convenient and easy, but is not poetry. The true poet conforms to the rules of his art; his power is never better shown than when his genius obeys the primary conventions which resemble the moulds into which the glowing fancy is poured; neglect of form is a sure sign of weakness. 'Saw who?" is scarcely a mistake for a writer to make who, we presume, has been to school; "dead vast" is a misuse of an adjective as a substantive; and "primy" is not a word we ever heard before or wish to meet again.

Our dramatist has an irritating habit of making his characters mouth long speeches in blank-verse which somewhere or other, generally at the end, break into rhyme. In fact, he gives us rhyme or no rhyme at his own sweet will, a licence he could not have imbibed from Chaucer, nor derived from a study, however superficial, of the dramatists of Greece or the poets of Augustan Rome. More than this, the lines, are frequently of unequal length—witness the Ghost's speech in Act I., Scene 5, where, amid some fifty decasyllabic lines, we find one line of four and two of five syllables each; and Hamlet's speech, which follows, with charmingly varied lines of ten, eleven, and seven syllables each. Yet we have signs of a superficial smattering of the Classics. Shade of Virgil! would there were none at all! The crab-tree in an orchard is less out of place than a Saxon farmer hobnobbing with Homer and Horace. It is clear, however, that our author is not an alumnus of Oxford or Cambridge, and on this we congratulate the seats of learning—he will do them no discredit.

In Act II., Scene 2, we have a highly rhetorical, not to say rhapsodical, speech of the chief character, Hamlet, heir-apparent to the throne of Denmark, in which he apostrophises thus: "O, what a rogue and peasant slave am I!" Herein he tells the truth, for surely never prince spoke in the bombastic style and poor English delivered in this soliloquy. What, by the bye, is the significance of "regionikites," and how can one "cleave the general ear"? The variety of measure in this passage reminds us of the irregularity of gait of a drunken clodhopper. It begins with a line of ten syllables, expands to eleven in the eighth, and contracts to four in the ninth line; then suddenly in the tenth line—"What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba?"—mounts up to a climax of twelve. Closely following this we come across a very gem of declamation by the same gentleman who has just told us "O what an ass am I!" It begins in hendecasyllables: "To be or not to be, that is the question," and represent an alternation of arguments, in a mind of no great stability or roubustness, in favour of and in deprecation of suicide. We do not recognise in the varying contentions of the speech any concurrence with the results of the most recent statistics as to the causes of suicide, and are unable, therefore, to endorse the correctness of the author's representation of the mental idiosyncrasy he has striven to set before us. In the seventh line he reverts to the line of ten syllables in his wonted free-and-easy manner, but in several subsequent lines resumes the measure with which the speech opens.

The sentiments expressed are inappropriate to a man in the position of heir to the throne, and do little credit to our author's discretion or perception of character. Indeed, had he possessed any sense of humour he could hardly have put such a question as the following in the mouth of a prince brought up in the luxuries of a Court and surrounded by sensible men of the world, who were only too ready to do him honour:

For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life, etc.

There is no evidence in the play that Hamlet had suffered any of these rebuffs or borne any "fardel" sufficient to draw forth a reasonable "grunt." Rosencrantz truly remarks: "You have the voice of the King himself for your succession in Denmark"; and the King condescends to say that he is "loved of the multitude," so that he had every reason for contentment with his Royal lot.

"Or to take arms against a sea of trouble" reminds me of Mrs. Partington and her mop, for none but the most quixotic or the most ignorant would think of fighting angry waters with weapons constructed exclusively against human enemies. King Canut himself would hardly have called for his shield and spear to protect himself against the advancing tide.

Among the faults of taste connected with Hamlet's murder of Polonius, and with Ophelia's death by drowning, we would only allude to one, Laertes, her brother, on being told of her sad fate, declares that he forbids his tears because Ophelia already has too much water. This trope appears to be a favourite one with the dramatist, for we remember something said of a deer in "As You Like It," which wept into the stream, giving its sum of more to that which had too much.

The opening of the last act consists a clownish dialogue between two grave diggers, in which the curious lack of humour of the author again displays itself. That a man of Hamlet's good sense should prate metaphysics to a couple of labourers evidently destitute of the elements of primary education is a disregard of the unities which must amuse a man of the world, and, indeed, almost disarm criticism with a sense of the naivete of the situation.

The play ends with a general killing-off, exceeding in clumsiness of contrivance anything we remember even among the author's previous performances, which are by no means sparing in horrors. If he would insist on the slaughter of all the principal characters, he might have learnt someting from the consummate

SATURDAY'S STORM.

Streets Deeply Flooded.

AN EASTERN VENICE.

Bombay, on Saturday, experienced the most violent storm of rain since the breaking of the monsoon, and it is necessary to go back some years to find a parallel as regards the effect. The early morning was bright and raised hopes that the long spell of wet had at last broken. At ten o'clock the sun was shining occasionally, at a quarter past three were indications of a shower, at half past three was a deluge. The other parts of the city faced worse conditions than in the Fort. In an incredibly short space of time the majority of the low lying streets were flooded, Apollo Street, as usual, became impassable at the commencement, but the most remarkable sight was at the junction of Esplanade Road, Medows Street and Hornby Road. In the short space of a quarter of an hour the large open space which lies between the *Bombay Gazette* Offices and Messers. Teacher and Company had become completely submerged. Almost visibly the depth of the water increased until in parts it covered the axle boxes of the gharries which plied a roaring trade. But most curious of all was it to see the electric trams ploughing their way through the lake, casting out great waves on either side as they moved, while the water foamed along the underflooring. That they were able to run at all reflects the greatest credit on the cars for the leakage of electric current through the water on the motors must have been enormous.

The pastime of the hour became paddling and the shouts of laughter which filled the air made it clear that despite the discomfort the situation had its amusing side for those who, being out, had no fear of getting wetter.

By one o'clock the flood had entirely disappeared save for a few deep puddles along the side of the road.

In other parts the water did not clear so quickly and traffic was practically suspended till well into the afternoon.

The accidents reported are the collapse of a house and fall of a wall and some trees. A three-storied house situated in the Frere Road, opposite the Fort Market, suddenly collapsed during the heavy down-pour. There was a number of Parsee families living in the building at the time but every one of them could leave the house before it was too late. No damage was done to any life and the authorities—Police and Municipal officers—soon took the necessary precautionary measures. In the Abdul Rahiman Street a like incident occurred A few bricks and some plaster work from off the cornice of a four-storied house were noticed falling in the street. The storm during the day had rendered inmates of the old buildings nervous and as soon as some bricks fell, they ran out into the street. The house has been recently purchased by the City Improvement Trust and was occupied by native tenants. On examining the building, several cracks were found in the walls and the Police advised the occupants to leave the building, which was done.

During the day most of the parts in the native town, specially the low-lying districts of Girgaum, Khetwady, Gamdevi, streets at the foot of the various over-bridges, were all flooded to an extent which rendered them nearly impassable.

SUBSIDENCE OF GIBB'S ROAD.

THE BOMBAY WATER MAINS.

The Saturday morning storm had its effect on the Gibb's Road too. The subsidence there seems to be more serious and on account of the recent heavy down-pour there has been a further amount of slip. It has given some cause of anxiety to the officials concerned as a very large and wide crack is now discovered on the other side of the Parsee Punchayat ground wall. The second slip has given way under the lease of this wall. The crack has caused the wall to be breached lengthwise in more than one place, and if heavy rain continues, the whole wall is bound to give way and be carried down to the valley involving further destruction to the already damaged lower wall, which shows further signs of crumbling.

The cracks in the Parsee Punchayet grounds are two in number, being 21 and 22 feet in length, while the broadest fissure is ten inches wide. This being so, with the rushing water which has been flowing into them from early morning there seems to be little hope of the wall standing.

The severe monsoon weather we had on Saturday and the previous night has affected the Bombay Water Works too. The 24-inch and the 9-inch mains have been interfered with. On account of the large repairs to be carried out, the 24-inch Tulsi main was shut off entirely and since the beginning of the month Tansa water was let into the Tulsi main from Jacob's Circle. But owing to the slip on the Gibb's Road it has been found necessary to cut it off. The Water Works Department are now engaged in setting up a sluice for the 24-inch main opposite Kemp and Company's establishment. This will be connected with the 9-inch main near Kemp and Co., and relieve the shortage of water in Peddar Road and Altamont road which is now being experienced. Since the second slip on Gibb's Road, water has been supplied through a 7-inch main from the junction of Peddar and Warden Roads and besides this for a certain number of hours a day, Tansa water is served from the Gowalia Tank main. These changes have had an effect on the residents in Nepean Sea Road, who have had a restricted water supply, only receiving water for a few hours each day.

Yesterday morning the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Chairman of the Improvement Trust and Mr. Kent, the Engineer, visited and inspected the place.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 27.

There has been no marked change in the distribution of rainfall except that rain has disappeared in the extreme north. Owing to the passing away of the disturbance eastwards, it has disminished in the United Provinces and reappeared in Gujarat.

Precipitation, due to the Arabian Sea Monsoon, has been moderately heavy in the West Coast districts and in parts of the Central portion of the country.

The Bay Monsoon is slightly stronger, but all evidence of the formation of depression in the bay has disappeared.

In Burma, there has been general rain on the coast and local rain in the interior, the chief amounts being :—Moulmein 2 inches, Rangoon 1½, Diamond Island 2, Akyab 6 and Tounguo 1 inch. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, the rainfall has been nearly general in Deltaic Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and local in Assam. Silchar had 2 inches of rain. The skies are moderately clouded, and humidity and temperature are practically normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, rain has fallen over the whole of the Central Provinces and locally in Central India, while a few falls occurred on the United Provinces, Gorakhpur reporting ½ inch, Roorkee ½, Jhansi ½, Sangor ½, Hoshangabad 2 inches, Jubbulpore and Nagpur 1, Chanda 3, Akola 2, Khandwa 1 and Indore 3 inches. Cloud has decreased in the United Provinces where the skies are only lightly clouded. Elsewhere, moderate to thick cloud persists and humidity and temperature are approximately normal, except in the neighbourhood of Sutna where the weather is slightly warmer than usual.

In the north-west of India, local rain has fallen in the north-east of the Punjab and south of Gujarat. Ambala reports 1 inch, Ludhiana and Veraval ½ and Surat 2 inches. Cloud is moderate to thick in East Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat, but the skies are almost clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal and the temperature has risen in the Punjab (extreme north) and is normal everywhere except in Rajputana, Gujarat, and Lower Sind, where it is somewhat higher than usual.

In the Peninsula, rainfall has been nearly genera in the West Coast and the Deccan and local elsewhere, Cocanada and Masulipatam recording one inch, Nellore ½, Nizamabad 2, Poona 1½, Bombay 2, Karwar and Mercara 3 and Mangalore and Calicut 4. The skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal, while the temperature is low in parts of the Deccan and the adjoining districts of the East Coast and normal elsewhere.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Burma Coast, north-east of India (excluding Bihar), in the Central Provinces, the Deccan and the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the interior of Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, East Punjab, to the South-East of Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and to the North of the East Coast.

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The trough low pressure moved northward. Very little rain has fallen in the United Provinces, but in North-East India and Burma, it has become nearly general. The permanent area of low pressure in North-West India is intensified and the Arabian Sea monsoon has given moderate to heavy rain in Gujarat, also has given widespread light to moderate rain in Central India, Central Provinces and the West Coast of Peninsula; but the weather has been dry over practically the whole of the Deccan.

In the Western Himalayas rain occurred at a number of stations. Burma has past nearly general rain, the principal amounts being, Rangoon and Bassein two inches; Akyab one and a half; and Minbu three-quarters. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast.

In North-East India, Orissa rainfall increased: it has been nearly general. Dibrugarh reports two inches, Jolpaiguri and Balasore and Cuttack three-quarters. The skies are now moderately to heavily clouded.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces nearly general rain has fallen. In the Central Provinces and Central India, Seoni and Nagpur record three-quarters of an inch, Hoshangabad two, Neemuch one and a half while in the United Provinces, Jhansi, Chakrata and Dehra Dun had light falls. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded. In the United Provinces they are heavily overcast elsewhere.

In the North-West Indiageneral rain has fallen. In Gujrat and in South Rajputana, East Punjab and extreme north, a few falls occurred: Surat had six inches; Veraval and Ahmedabad, three; Rajkot, one; Deesa, two; Bhuj, three-quarters; Murree, one and a half. The skies are clear or lightly overcast in western half division; heavily clouded in Gujerat; moderately elsewhere.

In the Peninsula, general rain is reported from the West Coast, local rain from Bombay and Deccan; but the only heavy fall, four inches, occurred in Bombay. Cloud diminished in the interior; the skies are only moderately clouded except on the West Coast where they are almost completely overcast.

Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, North-East India and the West Coast of Peninsula; Local rain in the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat and South Rajputana: a few falls along the West Himalayas, Bombay, the Deccan and the United Provinces.

The Mail steamer which left Aden on 21st had from 49 to 56 degrees East, moderate to strong monsoon, occasionally blowing with a moderate gale; moderate to high sea swell, thence to 68 degree experienced a strong monsoon blowing at times with moderate to strong gale. High sea swell and cloudy weather, with few rain squalls from there to its arrival, moderate fresh south westerly winds, decreasing sea swell, with overcast skies and rainy weather near the coast. The strength of the monsoon was decidedly above the average, until within about 250 miles in Bombay, the pressure for the week has risen slightly; at Zanzibar, and the Seychelles it has been approximately normal; it has fallen in Mauritius, and again greatly below the average and winds were stronger than usual at Zanzibar, and more easterly at the Seychelles. Thus, the most important element of pressure at Mauritius which was moderately favourable during the previous week, has become decidedly favourable during the last week.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	74 45	69 56	79 15	76 08
Sunday, 28th July, 1907	4 43	5 15	5 54	3 63
Total	78 88	74 71	84 69	79 71
Total to date, 1906	31 38	32 80	36 04	31 37

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 28.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In. Cents.	Total to Date. In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill.....	4 20	70 21

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to Date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·344	NW	13	95·0	82·2	91		0·00	0·00
Jask	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·00	—0·40
Muscat	29·470	SE	4	95·3	88·0	82		0·00	—0·91
Aden	29·360	SE	10	94·4	84·8	74		0·03	—0·91
Lahore	29·470	Calm	3	95·4	82·8	79		2·39	—4·33
Sirsa	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delhi	29·473	S	5	94·2	83·2	78		1·03	—3·89
Agra	29·446	SE	2	83·0	81·5	82	0·03	2·66	—3·44
Cawnpore	29·455	E	1	94·2	81·3	83	0·02	4·65	—3·26
Allahabad	29·427	ENE	9	98·1	81·0	77	0·12	2·62	—14·28
Jhansi	29·449	ESE	3	94·2	80·7	86	0·14	4·62	—11·81
Jacobsabad	29·497	Calm	2	102·1	87·0	62		1·73	+0·94
Karachi	29·485	W	4	94·9	83·3	79		0·00	—2·11
Deesa	29·473	E	4	91·7	80·1	91	0·01	5·97	—4·55
Ajmere	29·435	Calm	0	98·3	81·5	76		0·99	—7·83
Deesa	29·447	NNW	12	102·1	81·9	68		4·38	—7·02
Ahmedabad	29·451	WNW	8	99·6	77·7	85	0·02	3·25	—11·73
Bhuj	29·485	WNW	22	100·1	82·0	88		3·06	—5·75
Jamnagar	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dwarka	29·512	WSW	21	89·6	82·8	81		4·60	.....
Rajkot	29·503	WSW	18	91·9	77·7	91	0·15	4·83	—11·93
Bhavnagar Para.	29·483	W	14	93·4	77·0	93	1·00	5·41	—3·74
Veraval	29·517	W	21	85·6	80·8	90	0·33	6·57	—4·84
Neemuch	29·415	WSW	11	93·0	77·7	81		3·08	—9·50
Indore	29·489	NW	10	89·1	72·1	95	2·96	15·88	—1·43
Saugor	29·415	NE	8	88·6	77·9	85	0·73	10·92	—11·07
Jubbulpore	29·412	NNE	8	88·4	75·3	88	1·13	10·73	—16·24
Hoshangabad	29·433	WSW	5	91·4	73·5	95	2·75	13·77	—5·69
Khandwa	29·476	W	12	78·2	75·1	98	1·11	8·03	—3·84
Raipur	29·462	SW	2	89·6	71·4	97		2·79	—0·93
Nagpur	29·449	WSW	8	88·0	74·6	94	1·23	21·17	—0·34
Amraoti	29·476	WSW	16	81·1	72·8	95	0·35	14,74	—0·89
Akola	29·473	WSW	12	78·3	73·4	93	2·4	16·32	—3·87
Surat	29·311	SSW	4	86·5	78·5	96	2·12	11·76	+1·70
Malegaon	29·346	WNW	12	86·9	76·8	91	0·25	16·97	+8·03
Bombay	29·561	WSW	16	81·9	79·4	92	1·81	75·75	+32·10
Poona	29·630	W	14	79·6	69·8	90	1·41	22·82	+11·79
Ahmednagar	29·615	SW	7	78·8	69·0	92	0·30	9·67	+1·97
Aurangabad	29·580	WSW	17	82·6	69·2	95	0·60	9·36	.....
Sholapur	29·607	SW	11	78·8	71·0	94	0·28	13·91	+1·81
Ratnagiri	29·621	W	24	83·3	76·9	91	0·44	51·59	—11·03
Bijapur	29·628	SW	14	81·2	70·2	87	0·03	2·96	—7·43
Belgaum	29·656	WSW	21	74·3	66·8	97	0·63	14·31	—7·68
Mormugao	29·664	NW	16	83·0	74·4	94	1·12	59·38	+7·38
Karwar	29·674	W	6	80·8	74·9	87	2·65	70·34	+9·37
Mangalore	29·710	Calm	7	80·2	72·4	96	3·52	61·80	—5·77
Calicut	29·773	SE	9	77·3	72·2	94	4·02	72·68	+11·27
Cochin	29·78	SSE	L	81·2	73·7	89	0·34	56·61	+8·52
Bangalore	29·758	WSW	16	78·2	64·8	87	0·02	12·44	+5·98
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·879	W	8	77·3	70·7	81	0·17	8·12	—2·23
Masulipatam	29·938	WNW	9	82·5	73·6	77	1·20	12·12	+2·22
Bellary	29·847	W	11	90·0	72·2	67	0·06	9·41	+3·15
Cuddapah	29·928	W	6	91·7	76·9	60		5·08	—1·43
Madras	29·857	ESE	8	91·0	78·0	69		3·58	—0·04
Coimbatore	29·749	W	13	79·4	70·1	72		4·17	+1·33
Trichinopoly	29·713	SW	11	91·5	79·3	63		2·43	+1·01
Negapatam	29·698	WSW	10	90·4	78·0	57		2·74	—0·35
Colombo	29·809	W	5	84·0	76·0	83		15·17	+2·60

In column WIND "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J H = 4·00 (59·99); G T H = 4·30 (59·57); St G H = 4·20 (60·67); G P = 1·81 (75·75).

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 27th July 1907, was 28.584. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 27TH JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Neemuch and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Jaipur, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Calicut and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Gutch, Kathiawar and at Amraoti, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Goa and Bangalore.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 10° in defect of normal at Khandwa, Akola, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly and 5° to 11° in excess at Allahabad, Ajmer, Karachi, Deesa, Bhuj Neemuch, Saugor and Hoshangabad, minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Deesa, Bhuj and Ajmer. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in all districts. Humidity shows a considerable increase at Colombo, Akola, Malegaon, Sholapur, Khandwa, Rajkot, Jhansi and Jaipur.

Rain.—Thirty-six stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 4·02" at Calicut, 3·52" at Mangalore, 2·98" at Indore, 2·72" at Hoshangabad, 2·65" at Karwar, 2·41" at Akola, 2·12" at Surat and between one and two inches at Masulipatam, Goa, Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Khandwa and Jubbulpore.

Weather.—The monsoon current is about normal in strength on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay and rain is to be expected there. Local showers are likely in Gujarat and in almost all other districts.

The mail steamer "Oriental," which left Aden on the 21st, reports having experienced from Longitude 49° E. to Longitude 56° E. moderate to strong monsoon occasionally blowing with moderate gale and a moderate to high sea and swell; thence to Longitude 68° E. strong monsoon blowing at times with moderate to strong gale, cloudy, a few rain squalls and a high sea and swell; thence to arrival in port yesterday noon, moderate to fresh south-westerly and westerly winds, overcast sky with decreasing sea and swell and rainy weather near coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LADY NORTHCOTE ORPHANAGE.

Miss Goher's Concert.

A charity concert was given by Miss Goher, the well-known talented songstress of Calcutta, in the Town Hall on Saturday night, the proceeds as was announced being devoted to the benefit of the Lady Northcote Orphanage. The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta's presence and patronage having been announced and Miss Goher being looked upon as one of the best singing girls in India the tickets were very largely suberibed the total amount derived being close upon ten thousand rupees The Bengali songstress having entertained the audience to a few selections Mr. Rutonsy Moolji, on behalf of the Orphanage thanked Sir Pherozeshah for the readiness in extending the patronage and the trouble he took in being present that evening, he also thanked Miss Goher for her consenting to give the concert without any remuneration, the Collector of Bombay was thanked for the free use of the Town Hall, and he expressed his thankfulness to Mr. Soundy for carrying out the whole arrangement of the function out of charitable motives without charging them anything for the trouble he had gone through. He then requested the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to present a gold medal to the Songstress, which he pinned to the saree of Miss Goher. The latter inreturning the compliment thanked the Bombay people for the very warm and cordial reception accorded to her on her first appearance in Bombay. She was always ready to serve any cause of public charity. She had been suffering from fever for the last three days, but that would not prevent her from keeping the engagement. She regarded the orphans as most deserving of their sympathy, and in addition to large amount derived from the sale of tickets for that night which would be devoted to the benefit of the institution, she from her own private purse paide five hundred rupees to buy and distribute sweets among the little orphnas. She blessed Sir Phirogeshah and other gentlemen and prayed for their long life—specally as regarded the former who, she said, was the leader, the most capable, and the versatile of all Bombayites, nay of all Indians,

After a very enjoyable entertainment and a musical treat the concert was brought to a close at 1 p.m.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor. Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	...	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th July 1907.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	LATEST DATES. D.	H.	M.	TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	..	...	... ..	...	...
Teheran	28	2	4 p m	0	56
Suez.....	28	2	20 p m	0	26

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., 28th July 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	28th July 1907.	0	28	0	12
Karachee ..	Ditto	0	22	0	5
Madras	Ditto	0	15	0	11

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended (27-6 06).

Saigon-Bangkok route right (28-7-07).

Turkist route right (28 7-07.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tengyuch and Yungchang (28-7-07).

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Jamnagar, Karimkhan, teacher; Indore, Moonalal Dersani; Janghai, Ramnaik Gallee 13; Calcutta, Bhadoor; Ajodhya, Shankar Balwai Bambadubi temple; Margao, Reginaldo, club Khetwady; Junagad, Dwarkanath, Ironworks, Byculla; Rawalpindi, Jam; Tuticorin, Abdulali Ebrahimji Jaboodbad, care of Moolji Jaitha Market; Meerut, Kaluram Kisorlal; Hongkong, Chandler; Sanvordem, Shrikrishna Dhus Vashi Lane Thakurdwar; Shanghai, Hankin, Taj Mahal, Bombay.

MR. LESLIE RAIDCLYFFE, A. M. I. C. E., has recently put on the market a novel tapping knife for Castilloa trees which has been approved and tested by Dr. Olsson-Seffer, the well-known American botanist The double handle, says the *Home and Colonial Mail*, allows the operator to keep the knife steady, thus making a straight cut. The curved blade cuts the groove and the straight, following blade skins off the bottom side, exposing to the fullest the cells and allowing the greatest amount of latex to flow into the channel.

IT is alleged that a deficit of Rs. 30,000 has been discovered in the Shwe Dagon Trust Fund, The Shwe Dagon pagoda is the principal Bhuddist shrine in Rangoon with trust funds amounting to several lakhs of rupees.

IN the course of a few hours, over half a million of money was guaranteed at the Primitive Methodist Conference at Leicester towards the thanksgiving fund, First Mr. W. P. Hartley, the treasurer, announced that he would give £15,000. His example was quickly followed. For over an hour delegate after delegate rose and promised a generous contribution, the gifts ranging from £1,000 to £1. With the pledges made on behalf of the churches, a fund of between £260,000 and £270,000 was assured.

THE GROWTH OF WATERING PLACES.

Some little time ago it was announced that a shop at Weston-super-Mare, which half a century ago changed hands for £500, was sold for £5,000. The statement not only gave the average reader an excuse for considerable cogitation, but also supplied him with an excellent opportunity for casting aspersions upon the forethought, or rather, lack of forethought, of his progenitors. It is always one's ancestors who were woefully blind to one's interests. Some day a small proportion of us, judging from the declining birth rate, will be ancestors ourselves. Shall we, it may be asked with a certain amount of pertinency, escape the strictures of our descendants, or shall we, because we fail to see the advantage of purchasing land at Slowcombe-on-the-Slush, a village that to-day boasts no railway and no prospects, be accused of lack of acumen, because we fail to appreciate the fact that it is in the direct line of the prevailing winds from the Metropolis, and is constantly ear-marked as the fashionable week-end rendezvous of the future for the world that indulges in aeronautics.

Seriously, though, the man of foresight should keep an eye on the Slowcombes of the United Kingdom. He should bear in mind the fact that a hundred years ago, Weston itself was a small fishing village that for years afterwards cringed under the termination Super-Mud, applied to it by the scornful, whose descendants to-day are deploring their commercial short-sightedness. He should also remember that a watering-place once under way must be a very poor sort of place if it fails to grow like a brick and mortar beanstalk. In 1851, Weston-super-Mare had certainly outgrown the chrysalis stage and was a watering-place in being, boasting 4,600 inhabitants. By 1861, it had practically doubled its population, and in five and a half decades its inhabitants have been multiplied by five and a half. Can it be wondered at under these circumstances that landed property in the town has increased ten times in value?

Weston, however, is far from standing alone in rapidity of growth; twenty years ago, for instance, Clacton-on-Sea was so far from being Clacton-on-the-Railway, that visitors to that salubrious spot on the Essex coast had to train to Weeley and proceed by coach, a method of progression that scarcely suggested the possibility of 100,000 excursionists visiting it per annum early in the twentieth century. The progress of Clacton, before the railway came, was comparatively sedate, and nine years after the railway extension was made, the modest population merely aggregated 3,581, whereas, to-day sees it rejoicing in a community numbering 10,000 souls, or an increase of about 180 per cent. in sixteen years.

There is still alive in Mr. Thomas Parrington one who lived in 1830 in the only inhabitable building on the area on which Middlesbrough, with a population of 91,317, now stands. It is doubtful if any watering-place pure and simple can point to a growth so rapid as that of Middlesbrough or of Birkenhead that had 110 inhabitants in 1801, 200 in 18.1, and over 116,000 at the middle of 1905; but there are undoubtedly several whose rise in popularity recalls the palmy days of American enterprise in the way of city erection. The case of Bournemouth immediately occurs to mind. In 1861, the population of this most popular resort was only 1,707, and as late as 1872 it was written: "It is of recent origin; has no street"—notwithstanding the fact that even at that date its population was returned at 5,906. By 1881, by which date the town by the Bourne boasted a population of 16,858, its more youthful inhabitants were sadly wondering why their respected sires had not enjoyed sufficient horse sense to invest in pine forests, a query, by the way, that the rising generation is asking of those who put it a quarter of a century ago, when few people anticipated that the succeeding twenty-five years would see the population of the town augmented by 317 per cent.

The rocket-like rise of Blackpool and Southport scarce needs referring to, so well known is the history of the past half-century of progress of these famous resorts. In 1715, the Mansion where dwelt the Sir Thomas Tyldesley of the period, who entertained the Pretender at the time when the rebellion was being engineered, represented the Blackpool of to-day, and in 1861 the town, which in 1907 it is somewhat difficult to associate with Prince Charles Edward, had a population considerably less than that of Hunstanton to-day. (It would, perhaps, for the sake of posterity be only kind to here insert without further comment the erudite injunction, *verbum sat sapienti*). Ten years later, that is to say, in 1861, a date at which ancestors with the least pretence to forethought could have made most excellent bargains in landed estates in and about the vicinity of Talbot Road, the population, which had doubled during the decade, aggregated 3,506. In the course of the following twenty years, the inhabitants of this popular gold reef were multiplied by four, a rate of progression that, notwithstanding the fact that it meant an addition of 42,000 souls to the township, was maintained during the past quarter of a century.

Southport's progress, though not so meteoric, has scarcely been leisurely since it dropped the more homely name of South Bawes, a reminiscence of the early nineteenth century, but the North Meols township got to work, so far as the building up a reputation as an attractive watering-place is concerned, as long ago as 1830, and by 1808 it boasted a population of 16,500, or about four-thirtcenths of its present total of inhabitants, who are somewhat touchy when the subject of the proximity of the ocean is broached by comparative strangers, who with great lack of tact occasionally inquire which tract of salt water is nearest to the promenade, the Irish or North Sea.

Few towns have grown more rapidly in popularity and to few has success been more deserved than in the case of Southend-on-Sea. When Queen Caroline and Princess Charlotte visited what in those days was an insignificant village, Southend was geographically situated on the estuary of a river called the Thames; since those degenerate days, however, Southend has succeeded in utterly effacing the river called the Thames and has succeeded in planting herself firmly upon the North Sea, which some times affects a considerable coyness, but has yet to succeed in retiring out of telescopic range of the pier end. Apropos of the pier which is one of the longest in the world, it is a base libel to suggest that the real reason for building it of such inordinate length was an immoral desire to penetrate beyond the three-mile limit and there establish a British Monte Carlo. As a matter of fact, the length of the pier, which has nothing to do with any scheme of bridging over to the Continent, is a testimony of Southend's conscientiousness. In days of yore, prior to the opening of the pier in the mid-sixties, the unkind raised their eyebrows when Southend spoke of her situation on the sea; but to-day, at the last indication of any question concerning the proximity of the ocean, the querist is hurried off in electric tramway to the pier's far distant and European end, and convinced of the justification of Southend's claim to the descriptive termination. In 1861, the population of Southend was 1,716, by 1881 it had increased to almost 8,000, but to-day, such has been the efficacy of the sea-breezes as a lure, it boasts some 51,000 inhabitants, whose great object in life is to impress upon all strangers that their town is "on sea," whereas, everyone knows, and is duly thankful for the fact, that it is on land, whose roteable value has advanced from £73,884 in 1892 to £315,000 to-day, which is progress indeed.

The rise of Morecambe from the status of a modest of sea-faring village with a few hundred inhabitants to that of a fast-growing town, with a population of almost 12,000, an Eiffel Tower and a hundred-thousand pound Winter Garden will not tax the memory of man unduly. In 1891, Morecambe boasted a population of 6,500, by 1901 the said population had increased to 11,798, and if, by 1911, its inhabitants exceed 20,000, the fact will certainly not surprise those who have watched with interest the rapid growth of this progressive holiday resort.

The record the of Redcar, Torquay, Woodhall Spa, and Worthing, again, during the last four decades, has in each instance been marvellous, but sufficient has already been said to show that the Golden sands of Britain comprise a veritable Rand to those who know how to turn the sites to advantage with the co-operation of the railway companies, and undoubtedly afford splendid investments for those who can afford to wait patiently for the bountiful return that this class of property in the fulness of time gives.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th July on 141·44 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Other Earnings (estimated). Rs.	Total Earnings. Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,000	26,000	.....	32,000
Or per mile of Railway	43	184	.....	227
For previous 1 week of half-year	6,000	25,000	....	31,000
Total for 2 weeks —	12,000	51,000	....	63,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	5,315	19,999	92	25,406
Per mile of Ry. do.	38	142	.....	180
Total to corresp date do.	10,924	36,905	172	48,001

Increase for the week..... Rs. 6,594
Do. to date 14,999

THE new fast unarmoured cruiser "Boadicea" was formally laid down the slipway at Pembroke Dockyard on 2nd instant by Mrs. Kingsford, wife of Captain H. K. Kingsford, Superintendent of the Yard. The length of the "Boadicea" will be 385 ft., breadth 41 ft., load draught 13 ft. 6 in., and displacement 3,300 tons. She will be fitted with turbine engines of 18,000 horse-power. Her armament will consist of five four-inch breech-loading guns. She will have double bottoms constructed to carry oil fuel and bunker capacity to enable her to keep the sea for much longer period than the scouts. She is to be completed by December, 1908.

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

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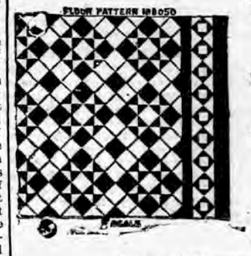
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BOOTE'S TILES


FLOOR PATTERN 1880 50

THE OLD "SUPERB."

In the course of the next few weeks, there will be launched on Tyneside a new battleship that bears an old and honoured name. The "Superb" can trace her ancestry back to a valiant fighter of the French Navy in the days of Queen Anne, and she has the distinction of having inspired two of the noblest of our sea-songs. In all the brightest pages of our Naval history, save one, the "Superb" figures. From the days when the French "Superbe" fell a prize to the "Kent" in a single combat as glorious as any in our records, "Superbs" were to the forefront in all our great fights, except Trafalgar. The new "Dreadnought," the new "Bellerophon," the new "Temeraire," all had ancestors at the great Twenty-First of October. To the "Superb," that crowning glory is denied. Yet she was a Nelson ship; her Captain Richard Goodwin Keats, was an honoured war-brother of the Little Admiral, and she took part in the first, and often forgotten, battle off Trafalgar, in 1801, when Saumarez and Linois were the rival Admirals. Moreover, in Nelson's chase of Villeneuve to the West Indies, when the cry was first "Westward Ho! for Trinidad," and then "Eastward Ho! for Spain," she struggled valiantly to keep her place in the fleet. In the words of Newbolt:—

"The French are gone to Martinique with four-and-twenty sail!
The old 'Superb' is old and foul and slow;
But the French are gone to Martinique and Nelson's on the trail,
And where he goes, the old 'Superb' must go!"

That was the spirit of Keats. A year before Nelson had written: "The 'Superb' is in a very weak state; but her captain is so superior to any difficulties that I hear but little from her." When the time came to chase Villeneuve, the "Superb" was four years out from Home, "barnacled and green as grass below," and the advisability of leaving her out of the pursuing fleet had to be seriously considered.

"But Captain Keats, he knew the game, and swore to share the sport. For he never yet came in too late to fight"

And out of deference to his wishes, Nelson took the "Superb" with him.

She proved, of course, a serious drag upon the squadron. It was a time of the severest trial, both for Keats and for Nelson, but their friendship stood the test. "I would have you be assured," the Admiral wrote to Keats, "that I know and feel that the 'Superb' does all which is possible for a ship to accomplish."

"So all day long, and all day long behind the fleet we crept,
And how we fretted none but Nelson guessed;
But every night the old "Superb," she sailed when others slept,
Till we ran the French to earth with all the rest."

Thus the poet in a few brief words paints for us a vivid picture of one of the most heroic conquests of difficulties. When on his return to Europe Nelson joined up with Cornwallis off Brest, and Villeneuve escaped once more from Corunna to Cadiz, the "Superb" was sent Home, and was in dockyard hands when Nelson fought the great fight that Keats had striven so hard to take the old ship into. But the last had not been heard of her or of her Captain. With Duckworth's fleet in the West Indies, in 1806, the "Superb," cleaned and renovated, was no longer "a lame duck lagging all the way." In the chase after Villeneuve, Captain Keats kept her at the head of the squadron, and after thirty hours' hunt she was in a position to bring the enemy's rearmost ships to action, but the Admiral decided not to continue the chase. A very few weeks later, the "Superb" and her consorts were in action in the battle off San Domingo, and Captain Keats went into action with Nelson's portrait swinging from the mizzen stay, and the band playing 'Nelson of the Nile." First the French flagship "Imperiale," and then the 74-gun ship "Diomede" were driven ashore by her and captured, and the old "Superb" added more laurels to the already extensive crop that clustered round her name. It was in the East Indies that her immediate precursor had played her most glorious part, in the days when Hughes and De Suffren were lighting their series of duels. She began by helping the "Exeter" to face seven French ships, in a battle lasting about two hours. The "Exeter" was quite disabled half-way through the fight, and the Master came to Commodore King, whose broad pennant was flying in her, and asked what he should do.

"There is nothing to be done," replied the Commodore, "but to fight her till she sinks." Yet in the end, the French ships were beaten off, the rest of the British squadron coming up. But Captain Stephens of the "Superb," and Captain Reynolds of the "Exeter" were both killed. After effecting repairs, the "Superb" became flagship, and was in the van at each of the five battles between Hughes and De Suffren. Seldom, if ever, has a series of five engagements been fought between contending fleets with results so indecisive. Well matched in gallantry and in knowledge of their profession, when the signature of peace put end to their contests, neither Admiral could claim a definite victory. But the "Superb" had a death roll of 324, nearly a hundred more than any other ship in the squadron.

The old-time valour of the "Superb" has given a glorious heritage of history to the new ship, and is an abiding record of how, in the days of wooden walls and hemp and canvas, they knew how

"To point the gun upon the chase
And bid the deadly cutlass shine."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, July 29.

There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall to-morrow Tuesday the 30th instant from 6 p. m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, July 29.

138 Detail for week ending Saturday the 3rd proximo:—
To-day Monday the 29th.—"M" Coy. Parade on Company parade ground at 4 p. m.
11.—"K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade at 3-30 p. m. on company parade ground.
Tuesday the 30th.—"I" Coy. Parade at 4-15 p. m. on Coy. parade ground.
11.—"L" Coy. Parade at 4 45 p m on company parade ground
111.—Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 5-30 p m
Wednesday the 31st—"H" Coy Parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground
Thursday the 1st Proximo—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m
11.—"L" Coy Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground
111.—"I" Coy Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground
Friday the 2nd Proximo "K" Coy John Connon School Parade at 3 30 p m on company parade ground
Subject for all Companies during the week, section 1044 Infantry Training 1908, with Arms
139—Annual Report Copies of the Annual Report for 1906-07, have now been received from the Press and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	14
C Market, Dhad Talao, Pandwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Parsevy, Bad Nagpada, Kamathipura, Mahim, Byculla and Ist Nagpada	0	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	Nil	Nil	70
Total plague deaths to date	140,887		
Same date last year	3	3	145

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original color without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Hair Dressers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

PRISON SCIENTISTS.

Though the disloyal in India may furiously rage together, a benevolent Government goes silently on with its work, alike for those that rage and for the enormous majority of law-abiding subjects, of whom Lord Curzon has just been speaking. Major Ronald Ross has recently shown us, in letters written for a different purpose, how vast is the work carried on for the health of the people of India. The distance is too great, the mass of the people too vast for the stay-at-homes readily to appreciate the immensity of the work, and the singular methods by which now and again it is carried on. We had a story over the cables the other day from America, if memory rightly serves, telling of the excellent work in an emergency which certain prisoners there had done. India benefits from researches carried on in its gaols. Major Buchanan, in his monumental work on "Malarial Fevers and Malarial Parasites in India," acknowledges a deep debt of gratitude to his Burmese prisoners. He taught them to use the microscope, and they proved brilliantly successful students in detecting and classifying for him the various kinds of parasites with which he wished to experiment.

A MICROBE HUNT.

An eminent authority, who has just been telling us of the dangers arising from dust created by motor-cars, overlooked one element of risk. Fine grit injures the eyes and effects the lungs, he points out. But is not the danger from the tetanus bacillus as real as any other? Last year, a man died from lockjaw after a slight accident in which road-soil was forced into the wound, and at the inquest the House Surgeon at St. Thomas's informed the Coroner that the tetanus germ is always to be found in road-soil. A man with his face cut by shaving, who gets one of these germs into the wound, may at once make his will, though anti-tetanic serum may save him. The tetanus bacillus takes more finding than radium. The pioneers in the investigation sought it in many places, and generally found it, but in multitudinous company. In virgin sand it was one of 8,326 microbes; in virgin peat it had the company of 475,282 other germs; while in the soil of a sewage farm it formed one of a colony of bacilli 115,014,492 in number. Who, after this, shall say that astronomers, when they number the stars and call them by their names, are the only heroes of calculation!

MODIFIED C. O. D.

The Post Office cannot yet see its way to the adoption of the cash-on-delivery system, but it is quietly working out a new plan of delivery of which the world hears little. Many motor-vans now leave London every night for seaside and other towns, carrying parcels, and as many come up. They deliver to towns on their way down, and take up consignments for places farther ahead, while those on the way up do similarly with the towns along their route Londonwards. The cars which left the country last night will return to-night, working back to the original starting-point. Special deliveries along the route link the lesser places with the motor services, and for the places thus covered, the G. P. O. is independent of the railways. Not a desire for change but reasons of economy call the new plan into being. The Post Office takes a parcel over the counter, places it in a bag, sends it to the railways station, puts it into the van, has it taken out of the van at its destination, and carted away by its own servants. After all this, it hands to the railways 55 per cent. of the sum paid for the postage of the parcel. By sending the parcel by motor, the Post Office saves two-thirds of the sum which the railways charge.

SPORT AND PERIL.

We turn from cricket test match tales to the details of the Franco-Siamese Treaty, to read that the subjects of King Chulalongkorn do not much like the terms of the treaty. Cricket and the stern prospect of something far more serious have previously been associated with the affairs of Siam. When the French fleet under Admiral Humann lay with guns trained on Bangkok, fourteen years ago, there were also on the spot a couple of British war vessels. In Bangkok, was a settlement of 500 British. Their mightiest men of valour challenged the handymen on the British ironclads to a match at cricket, and in spite of the frowning guns of the French vessels, and of the threat of the Native population of the city to rise, that match was played to a conclusion.

CONTRASTS.

That story has an echo in the well-remembered incident narrated in the House of Commons by Lord Charles Beresford. "While I was at Wei-Hai-Wei," he said, "the German Admiral made a curious remark to me. He said: 'You English are a most extraordinary people. Three ports have been taken in China by foreigners—one at Port Arthur by the Russians, one at Kiaochau by the Germans, and one at Wei-Hai-Wei by the British. The Russians are working with very great activity to fortify their fort, the Germans are employed also with great activity, in making parade grounds; and the English are engaged, with equal industry, in making a cricket ground!'" For good or bad, cricket does follow the flag. When the Americans were preparing to bombard Manila, and the Natives were ready to rise to cut every white man's throat, the locals challenged the crew of H. M. S. Immortalite to cricket, and brought off their match without turning a hair.

CROSS PURPOSES.

Leander's defeat by the gallant Belgian oarsmen has not led, one is thankful to note, to so serious a misunderstanding as that which followed the victory of a racing crew which Limerick, a few years ago, sent to Cork. A few hours after the victory, the Mayor of Limerick received a wire purporting to come from the Mayor of Cork, which ran:—"Your Limerick crew beat us to-day, but, for the honour of Cork, I hereby challenge you, for a stake of £50, to row a measured mile on the river Lee." The poor Mayor of Limerick happened to lack an arm, but, remembering that the Mayor of Cork suffered from a deficiency in the matter of legs, replied: "If you want to avenge your disgraceful beating of to-day, I will hop you over Wellesley Bridge, in this city, for £100." His worship of Cork was innocent of having sent the first wire, and upon receiving the mysterious missive from Limerick, could only think that a gratuitous insult had been planned, and wired back his deliberate opinion that the Chief Magistrate of Limerick was "a cowardly cad." Legal counsel had been summoned to the aid of the disputants before it was discovered that a rascally hoaxer had been at work upon the initial telegram.

"AS HAPPY AS A KING."

To be happier than some kings of the present time should not be a difficult matter for the most pessimistic. King Otto of Bavaria, we are told, is again in a dangerous condition of health. The brutal truth is that this unhappy homicidal maniac were better dead. His condition, however, is not more deplorable than that of the lady who for a season was Empress of Mexico. When the life of the Emperor Maximilian, her husband, was in peril, she made her voice ring through the Courts of Europe that he might be saved. No hand was stretched out to save him. She knelt at last at the feet of the Pope. He could not help. And it was as she knelt there that a merciful cloud descended upon her mind. She does not know to this day, it is said, of her murdered husband's dreadful end. Horror and agonising despair and long-protracted martyrdom come to royalty, though to be "as happy as a king" remains the highest hope of the optimist.

A ONE-SIDED DEAL.

It will be interesting to see whether the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the desirability of the Government's doing its own printing, has any such anomalies to discover as came to light over an inquiry into a somewhat similar matter nearly twenty years ago. By some means a good deal of business, which was purely a Post Office concern, had been passed over to the Board of Inland Revenue, and a bad bargain they had made of it. The public were storming for a reduction in the price of post-cards, but, thanks to the stupid bargain which had been made, the Post Office was unable to meet this demand. Their gross profits on the sale amounted to but £21,000 per annum. That may sound a fair return, but, as a fact, had a reduction in the price to the public of even a halfpenny a dozen been made, it would have swept away the profit, and the Post Office would have been paying more to the printers than they received for the sale of the cards. The printers were all this time making a profit of 55 per cent.

A PROFITABLE REFORM.

The Inland Revenue was not prepared to admit how bad was the bargain it had made, and the printers were not more anxious to own up. But an official inquiry fully supported the protest of Mr. Raikes, who was at that time Postmaster-General. Post cards, which yielded this huge revenue to the people who printed them, did not pay the cost of official porterage. The contract would expire at the end of the year in which the inquiry was made, and the printers, now that the murder as out, offered to cancel their contract and enter into a new one whereby the Government would effect a saving of £26,000 a year. Thanks to the information now at the disposal of the Government and their freedom from the old bond, they were able at once to effect economies. The public immediately experienced the benefit. While the Post Office was able to retain a good profit, cards came down a penny and three-halfpence a dozen, so stimulating sales as altogether to eclipse previous records and gains.

SMART Eye-Glassed Officer (addressing American ocean-voyageur across P. and O Saloon Table): "Do you, er, do any pig-sticking in Chicago?"—American: "I guess I can stick a pig and skin it with any man."

SAYS a contemporary: "Life's little ironies usually wear petticoats." To which we would add "So does the white man's burden."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE RETURN OF THE LONG SLEEVE.

THE short sleeve has had a longer lease of favour than is usually accorded to a mode, and the close-fitting, wrinkled transparent undersleeve, reaching well down over the hand, is to be the coming fashionable sleeve. The up-to-date sleeve assumes the form of an oversleeve and undersleeve. The undersleeves made with several rather deep frills of fine embroidery edging and with Valenciennes two or three inches wide frilled under the deep-scalloped edge of each embroidery frill, will be attractive for the linen frocks, while undersleeves of very fine broderie Anglaise, held in by a broad band of beading, through which ribbon is run, to be tied in pretty knots at the elbow, will also be popular. The fulness of the fashionable sleeve has gradually crept down the arm from the shoulder to the elbow, and now the sleeve, drooping to its widest point just above the elbow, is one of the favourite designs. Another charming sleeve which is used with various modifications drops slightly at the shoulder, surmounted with a cape of the dress material, but this cape is wide and short, and below it the sleeve of net and lace narrows gradually to a point well below the elbow. A sleeve of this class has, as an ornamentation, little frills gathered softly and falling with a jabot effect all down the outside seam of the arm. A draped puff of the dress material surmounts a close-fitting, wrinkled, transparent undersleeve in some of the Parisian gowns, but quite in contrast to the lines of this sleeve is another popular French undersleeve made of soft chiffon or silk mousseline, falling straight and full. The folds follow the line of the arm closely, and are held in tightly just below the elbow, the fulness falling low over the hand, which is of fine elastic run through narrow hem, so that the full yet clinging sleeve is quite untrimmed. Folds of soft silk or satin stitched only on the upper edge encircle full puffs of chiffon or mousseline in the same shade as the folds, and little cords and bows of silk or satin introduced among the puffs and frills from the undersleeves for many of the new afternoon gowns, and dainty effects are obtained by running narrow frills of lace at frequent intervals from the wrist to the elbow on a puff of chiffon or other soft material.

THE HOLIDAY FROCK.

The two most useful and fashionable materials of the present season are tussore and a fine make of alpaca, and either of these stuffs makes up into a thoroughly useful costume, and neither crushes easily, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. Very pretty costumes are being made of these two materials mixed for travelling and for sea-side wear on ordinary occasions; tussore harmonizes exceedingly well with alpaca, and the materials are combined in various ways. Sometimes the entire costume is made of alpaca, with bias bands or strappings only of tussore, and sometimes the materials are used as some dressmakers use taffetas and voile or cashmere. A really useful sea-side costume is a pleated skirt of white alpaca, with a tucked blouse of tussore—this blouse being arranged with an opening in front to show a neat little tucked muslin shirt-front. It cannot be said with truth that white alpaca is as effective on a fashionable sea-front as white linen, but then it lasts clean ever so much longer and never looks crushed or out of order. Navy alpaca combined with navy tussore—or with radium—is the most useful and the most effective sea-side costume a girl can have, and it can be worn with many different hats and parasols. For alpaca and linen round skirts, the best design is the seven-gored model with flat pleats arranged in the front; a perfectly plain gored skirt is apt to look a little draggled on a tall figure, unless handsomely stitched at the hem or adorned with many strippings, but when the front piece is arranged in pleats, the whole effect is changed and greatly improved. It is a safe rule, with regard to dress, that nine women in ten look better when wearing a skirt which fluffs out from the feet in front than one which is perfectly plain all round. Alpaca walking skirts are often set in pleats all round, with the material carefully cut away on the hips and in front, and such skirts as these are very effective when worn with a neat tussore shirt-waist which shows an embroidered or tucked muslin shirt-front and the neatest of neat taffetas ties. For travelling, pale grey or beige alpaca is simply the ideal material, and I give the preference to pale grey, because it always looks cool and fresh, and with beige the idea of trying to hide dust-marks is unconsciously conveyed. Some of the newest alpacas show stripes of black and white, or two shades of grey; the latter is a specially effective material, and can be combined delightfully with plain grey tussore or radium.

Miss Marie Lloyd has made her first appearance in Paris before a large and enthusiastic audience at the Marigny Theatre, in the Champs Elysees, Marie—who had received 60 telegrams from London friends wishing her good luck—was immediately on the best of terms with the parleyvoos, and "Tiddley-Om-Pom" brought down the house. "I was a bit nervous, you know," she said to the "Express" Paris correspondent, "because it is rather queer to sing before people in a language that most of them do not understand. But I will help them to understand by 'pointing' more."

WOMEN'S DARK DAYS.

Bile Beans are Nature's Great Assistant in Restoring Health and Happiness.

Every woman has her dark days—days when the hours of housework drag wearily along, and when, may-be, her bones are filled with aches and pains. Fluttering of the heart, morning sickness, headache, capricious appetite, and constipation—these are some of the commonest symptoms of female trouble, which has its origin in a disordered liver and weakened stomach, and makes martyrs of 99 out of every 100 women.

Bile Beans, by eradicating all disorders of the digestive system, banish all these distressing symptoms. They cure in Nature's own way, and ensure a sound stomach and liver and a strong constitution

Mrs. A. Mc.Donald, wife of a farm servant, of Calrossie, Nigg. N. B., tells how Bile Beans ended four years of constant misery:

"The torture and suffering I experienced from pains in the back, stomach, and chest were something dreadful," she says. "My appetite left me, and when in bed I never could get to sleep. I was a complete wreck. Some times I would be doubled up with pain, and was unable to do my housework. I was also troubled with constipation.

"This continued for four years, and during the greater part of that time I was under treatment by doctors and took medicines until I had spent almost all my means. But I never got the least bit better until I commenced with Bile Beans. I continued taking Bile Beans until I was completely cured. I can now eat my food, sleep at night, and am in a state of perfect health."

Bile Beans are sold in sealed boxes by all chemists, at Rs. 1 per box, or Rs. 2-4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Don't accept any pills offered loose; none are genuine Bile Beans unless sold in sealed boxes.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 29th July, 1907.

BILE BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Baluchistan 1,711 tons, Captain W A H Davies arrived in harbour yesterday from Beira in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nowab 2,041 tons Captain G F Elliott arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 26th July should be regarded as a Non Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

It has further been decided that Thursday 25th and Friday 26th July were Non Weather Working Days in the stream.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W G Kelly	Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Lieut Harrold	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Holloway	Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 27.

Baron Fairlie 2321	Farfor	K Nixon & Co
Bhundara 2215	Brocq	M M & Co
Baron Cawdor	Gadsby	G G Telpal Co
Bulysses 3038	Scott	W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia 3529	Tocque	P & O Co
Courland 760	Ekenlin	M'Gregor & Co
Dwarka 750	Hirst	M M & Co
Elora 1491	Cacklin	M M & Co
Helios 980	Knudsen	F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich 613	Wallace	Shah S N Co
Ismaila 3381	Rose	M M & Co
King George 2479	Barnett	
Lhasa 926	McDiarmid	M M & Co
Mazagon 3522	Powell	P & O Co
Nizam 2041	McLennan	T Morrison & Co
Oriental 3085	Tocque	P & O Co
Shahnoor 2783	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan 2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam 2751	Davison	Shah S N Co
Siras 1679	Enzmink	M M & Co
St Bride 2747	Nicoll	
Umballa 3426	Clowse	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—July 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Ville de Tamatave	2353	Peancollier	Havre	3-7	K Nixon & Co
B	Bezwada	3370	Carey	N F		M M & Co
C&R	Dinbigh Hall	3211	Dowse	Liverpool	10	K Nixon & Co
D & E	Warrior	2264	Smith	Antwerp	29-7	W & A G & Co
F	Whitgift	2942	Colter	Hamburg	30-7	W & A G & Co
G	Oscar	446	Mohamed	Kheit	29-7	The Shah S N Co
H	Mashtari	1110	Grant	P Gulf	4-8	B & P S N Co
L	Morocco	2474	Boxhall	Hull	3 8	F Muir & Co
L	Mahsudi	347	Alamoodi	Repairing		Bo S N Co
M	Satrunji	347	Houston	N F		M M & Co
O	Virent	2423	Nicholson	Rdam	27-7	W & A G & Co
P	Reichstag	1319	Thle	Durban	29-7	A Strandes

H W P D

Bahadur	879	Fakeera	M'Gregor	27-7	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	Franz Ferdinand	3843	Matcovich	Trieste	2-8 A L S N Co
4	Barberigo	282	Giacopello	Calcutta	30 7 S C Italiana
6	Umballa	3146	Richard	Antwerp	3-8 R A Willis
8	Africa	2565	Raicich	Trieste	18 A L S N Co
9	Bisborough	3463	Padgett	Dunkirk	3-8 W & A G & Co
10	41 Malta	3909	Peters	Shanghai	6-8 P & O Co
12	Socotra	3896	Hickey	Kobe	7-8 P & O Co
15	Afghan Prince	3183	Campbell	Hull	29-7 W & A G & Co
16	Bulimba	1607	Sew Il	Bascelona	29-7 M M & Co

M W D D

Mousoori	1735	Geddie	Via K'chi	27-7	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Baluchistan s	Davies	Beira, July 10
	China s	Street	Shanghai, July 9
	Nawab s	Elliott	Calcutta, June 30

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Names.	From
24	Keramtai	Loremocos	Fiume
	Hermiston	W T Bain	Colombo
	M Becquelien	Bodwarz	Trieste
	Katoria	T P Tilling	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

25	Byculla	J F Crookston	Moulmein
	Beechley	R Forsyth	Karachi
	Palermo	E J Andrews	London and Antwerp
	Japan	G J Olifent	Hongkong and Japan

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS

June	Vessel.	From
17	Flamingo	Calcutta
17	Invercly de	Sydney
18	Shimla	Calcutta
26	Teesta	Straits

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

26	Kageshima Maru	Penang
28	Langton Hall	Coast
28	Nowshera	Calcutta
28	Matiana	Calcutta
30	Nadir	Bombay
29	Umfuli	Calcutta
Aug 1	Cougella	Natal

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line steamer Aston Hall, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LONDON.

China s—1,901 cwts wheat pollard and 1,000 cwts wheat flour, W & A Graham and Co; 260 cwts myrabolams A Khimji; 65 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 24 cwts old rubber and 30 cwts gum, Cassinath Sons and Co; 2,335 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

King George s—6,300 tons, manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Warrior s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

Umballa s—500 tons, manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Company.

FOR HAMBURG.

Whitgift s—6 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Afghan Prince s—1,000 cwts rapeseed sweeping H Kanji.

FOR HULL.

Afghan Prince s—3,445 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR PORTSAID.

Virent s—5,803 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GALATZ.

F Ferdinand s—1 bale twist Swadeshi Mill Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPOLE.

F Ferdinand s—138 bales twist Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR VARNA.

F Ferdinand s—24 bales twist Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR BOURGAS.

F Ferdinand s—14 bales twist Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR INEBALI.

F Ferdinand s—32 bales twist Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

F Ferdinand s—212 cwts oilcanum N Girdhurdas, 896 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Africa s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—20 bales twist J A Begbie and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Denbigh Hall s—1,000 bales cotton Walter Paul and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—303 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Socotra s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 56 bales twist The M B Kaisha.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 20th July 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 18,100,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 20th July 1907 By Council Bills	£ 7,373,083
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 21st July 1907 to 31st March 1908	£ 10,726,928

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

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You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

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" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

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It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

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All the brilliant athletes in the kingdom have recognized the merits of Phosferine and expressed their appreciation in much the same words as "Apollo." Without exception, from Royalty downwards, every class of brain and manual worker has placed on record with us the marvellous benefits they have derived from Phosferine. As editor of a health magazine, "Apollo" further relates that he found the tonic invaluable for relieving brain-fag.

"APOLLO" writes:—"When I left South America, some six years ago, I had a bad attack of Sciatica, which left me prostrated and totally unfit. An agent of yours in Southport recommended Phosferine, and a few bottles soon put me right again, since then I have used it for Neuralgia, and found it a real good thing. Over-training and sustained exertion tries one considerably, and for the weariness so induced, Phosferine is the only remedy that quickly pulls me round, especially have I found it give relief in the tired feeling, caused by depressing or hot weather. A good deal of brain work falls to my share in my journalistic work, and in this, Phosferine has for some years been a great friend to me, and whenever I can, I always give it a good word, for it is a remedy that has never failed me."—June 6, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Headache
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Sleeplessness	Hysteria
Indigestion	Nervous Debility	Exhaustion	Faintness

—and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

THE ROYAL EXAMPLE

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living physicians.

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H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia,
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
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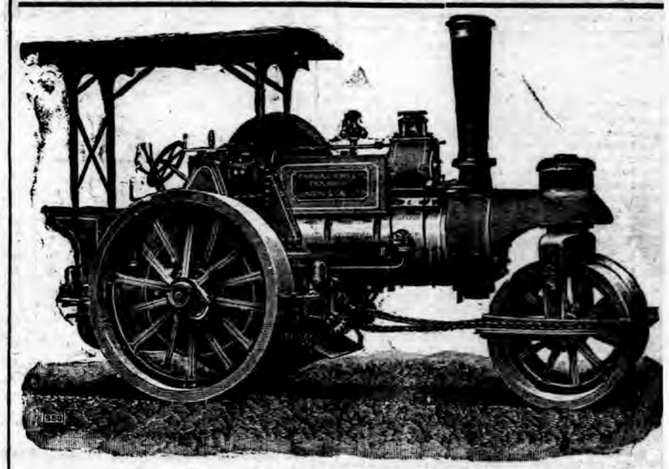

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE PLANET MARS.

The present near approach of the planet Mars, and its consequent close scrutiny of astronomers have brought into prominence again the interesting subject of the Martian Canals. And, incidentally, the question of the habitability or otherwise of the planet is being discussed. These so-called "canals" are held by some to be the work of intelligent beings and are therefore taken as evidence that Mars is inhabited. Those who hold this view, however, have probably to a certain extent been misled by a word. Canals are artificial things and the work of men. If, therefore, Mars has canals, it must have intelligent inhabitants. But to call certain phenomena seen on the surface of the planet "canals" is, in a manner, to beg the question. And the word "canal" is really a mis-translation of the term applied to them by their discoverer, the Italian Astronomer Schiaparelli. The darker regions on the surface of the planet were supposed to be oceans, and Schiaparelli discovered that these were connected by comparatively narrow streaks. These he named "canale," that is channels, a word which implies no theory. This being erroneously translated canal, the word itself lends some colour to the idea that the phenomena are artificial, and imply the existence of intelligent inhabitants.

CANALS OR DRAINS.

Among those who contend that the Martian channels indicate intelligent inhabitants may be mentioned the well-known American Astronomer and Specialist on Mars, Mr. Lowell, of the Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona. In his recent observations, this Astronomer finds confirmation of his previous views. The spring melting of the South Polar ice-cap has been very favourably observed. Dark lines have been seen proceeding from the melting area to the extreme southern "canals," and show, Mr. Lowell contends, that these are dependent on the water thus let loose for their origin and office. In other words, it may be presumed, they are of the nature of drains dug by the inhabitants for their own protection against the floods from the melting ice. And the strongest argument for the existence of these inhabitants is founded on the regularity of the "canals." Other astronomers, however, have seen them differently. Professor Barnard, for example, of the Yerkes Observatory, with the aid of powerfull telescopes, sees a wealth of irregularity where Lowell only sees straight lines. And if the "canals" are not straight, the most convincing argument for their artificial nature is destroyed.

ARCTIC MARS.

Considering the possibility of intelligent inhabitants on Mars from another point of view, we may note that in the planetary evolution, Mars has passed the present stage of earth history, and approaches that of the Moon. The ice-caps at the Poles are much more extensive than ours. Three months ago, the South Polar cap came down to latitude 30°, which corresponds to Spain and South Italy. And then there is the question of atmosphere. Dr. Johnstone Stoney, in his paper on "Atmospheres upon Planets and Satellites," has applied his arguments to Mars. He calculates that vapour of water with a density of 9 cannot remain on this planet. In this case, the Polar caps would be solidified carbonic acid gas and not ice. And without water there could be no vegtation. In the absence of the latter, again, there would be little free oxygen. Hence it is suggested that the atmosphere of Mars is mainly nitrogen, argon, and carbonic acid gas. And this latter part of the atmosphere being heavier would remain near the ground. The fogs and snows formed by the liquefaction and solidification of this constituent might account for some of the appearances seen on Mars. With regard to the "canals," again, it may be noted that Prof. Pickering has seen similar pseudo-canals on the Moon. And, as showing how the eye can be deceived in such matters, the experience of the Astronomer Cerulli may be quoted. After observing the "canals" of Mars for two years through a telescope, he was able to see similar lines on the Moon through an opera glass. If Mars were nearer, or if a more powerful telescope could be used, the "canals" might resolve themselves into definite natural phenomena. For it is to be remembered, that even when it is at its nearest, Mars is still 140 times as distant as the Moon!

THE CORNCRAKE.

The question, "Does the cornrake migrate?" has been recently discussed in a daily paper. Considering the apparently small powers of flight possessed by this bird, and the fact that it never seems to fly in this country except when obliged, many have been led to doubt whether it is capable of crossing the ocean. And accounts have been brought forward of cornrakes discovered in an apparent state of hibernation in the middle of the winter season. On this question, however, the evidence collected by the British Association Committee on Bird Migration is decisive. In one of their reports, for example, we read:—"The repeated occurrence of the cornrake several miles from shore killed striking against lanterns between 100 ft. and 200 ft. above sea-level—must satisfy the sceptical that this well-known species can fly at a high level with great velocity."

CLOVER IN THE GARDEN

It is interesting to learn from a note in the "Field" that the crimson clover so largely grown in our fields was once a garden plant. It was introduced into this country from Italy in 1640 and for many years grown as a hardy annual. It disappeared from cultivation for a while, but was re-introduced in 1796 by Mr. J. Symmons from foreign seeds. It was described in the "Botanical Magazine" as one of the largest and most showy of the trefoils, and, doubtless, made a handsome mass of colour in the flower border. Then it passed from the garden to the field and perhaps lost some of its beauty as a flower in its development as a fodder plant.

THE WET AND HAY-FEVER.

A curious effect of the abnormally wet and cold summer at Home is the absence of that troublesome complaint hay-fever. In the popular name of this disease, it is associated with the smell of the hay, and it has been recently shown that it is due to the inhaling of pollen. The fertilising dust of anemophilous, or wind-fertilised plants, such as grasses, flows about in the air and is drawn in with the breath. Possibly, the pollen grains in contact with the moist mucuous membrane emit the pollen tubes as in fertilisation. Hence the discomfort of hay-fever. The excessive wet of the present season has prevented the usual abundant dispersal of the pollen grains in the air, and thus prevented the development of the disease.

THE WRYNECK.

The constantly reiterated note of this bird in the old decaying trees of our country lanes is always a sure sign of the coming of the cuckoo, and from its punctual arrival a few days before the latter popular harbinger of spring, it drives many of its local names, such as the cuckoo's mate and cuckoo's marrow, *i. e.*, companion or friend (Midland), or hobby-bird (old Norfolk). The note is an unmistakable one, a quickly repeated que-que-que; and the bird's presence is more frequently detected by its note, for, owing to its skulking habits and brown plumage, it is not easy of observation. It is undoubtedly closely related to the wood-pecker, and though it lacks that bird's more brilliant plumage, it possesses several other characteristics common to both, especially in internal structure: the tongue is long and flexible, the muscles, as in the wood-pecker, being coiled round the back of the skull, so that it can be instantaneously shot out at great length, to gather up some insect lurking in the interstices of the tree-bark. The wryneck is not adapted for climbing up tree trunks or boughs, for the tail lacks the stiffness of its more agile relation. It nests, or more correctly speaking, deposits, its translucent white eggs on the bare wood of a hole in a tree and does not easily desert its home when interfered with, for, if all the eggs are taken, it will continue to lay even if the eggs are removed day by day, and it has been known to lay no fewer than forty-two in one nest. In this habit, which is unusual with birds, it resembles the starling, so prolific in egg-laying. Nesting as wrynecks do in the holes of trees, it is by no means difficult to catch the old bird on the nest, and when brought to bay in this manner, it emits a loud hissing noise that has earned for it among the village, lads the popular name of snake-bird, though this name may also have been given to it in consequence of the extraordinary manner in which it can twist its neck about. In times of excitement, especially when captured by the hand, it seems to be able to turn its head almost completely round, thus justifying its name of "writhe," or "wryneck." Although one speaks of its general plumage as brown, it is by no means a plain bird, for in reality the shades are exquisite in their variety and delicacy, and one only compare the plumage of the wryneck with the delicate pencillings and variegation of the woodcock or nightjar. The wryneck is more usually met with in the South-Eastern counties, becoming much rarer towards the West and North; but whether it is that our old trees are being gradually destroyed and the fine old orchards becoming a thing of the past, certainly for some reason or other, it does not visit our country in the numbers that it formerly did, and we may reckon it among those many species that are decreasing in England. It feeds almost entirely upon insect life and is particularly partial to ants, deriving from this partiality the name of "emmet-hunter" in some districts, while in the Pyrenees it is known as the "formigue," and in Holland as "miereniager" for the same reason.

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A dash of

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in Soda Water.

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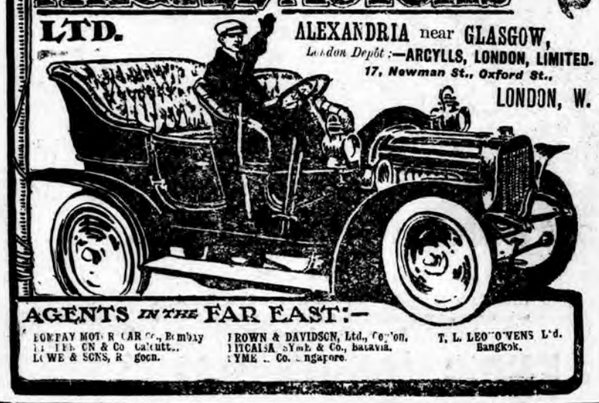

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No conquer is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it overproves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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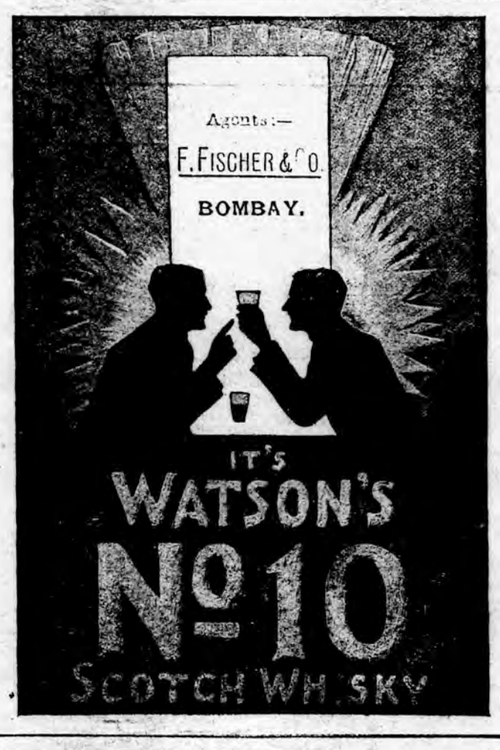

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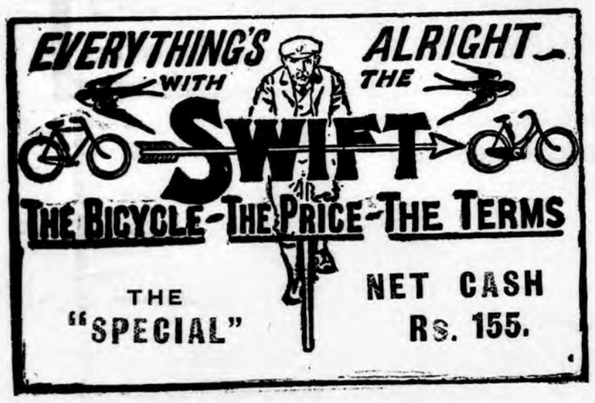

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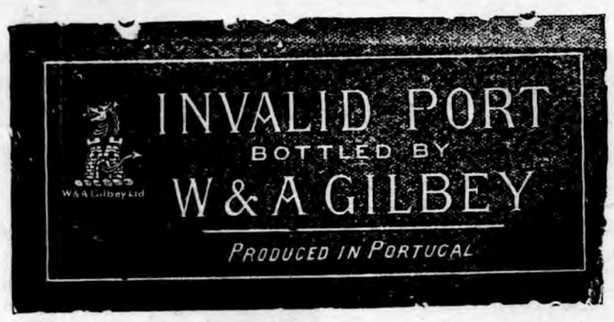

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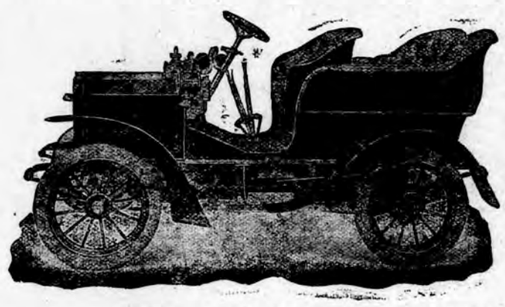

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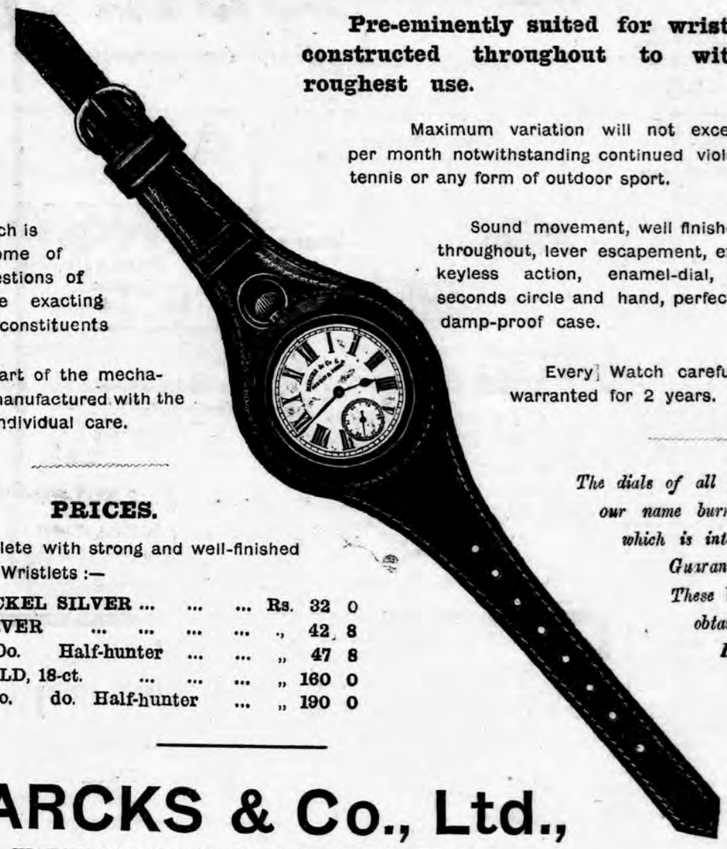

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